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For the Recorder & Telegraph.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND GERARD HALLOCK, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS-CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1825.

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RELIGIOUS.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. PRAYER OF FAITH.

Y -- No. 15, New Series.

Enirors .- I know not whether it ted that I should offer any thing correspondent /xerns. ilege of addressing to him scellent paper, a few inquiries. eaks of offering prayer "with a God will do what is best," does nion, God has not revealed a at, to which he will invariably he terms of that rule are come part of his creatures?

s revealed in regard to supsk for promised favors with undo we not know that God, in rule, has determined that it e favors, in such a case, should

so determined, and made known n, is it duty or decorum, to rewhether it " is best," back to as often as we call upon him? shown by your correspondent, e, that the passages of Scripture he Essays to which he objects, as existence of such a rule of governinterpreted or misapplied? Is point that requires discussion? prespondent want any thing since him that God will do what han the assurance of his Almighty te wisdom, and perfect benevonot these manifested abundantly nature, and in the general dehe Bible? If so, and this belief warrantably have in prayer, do es of God stand-for nothing? elieve that God would " do what e did not pray at all? With these nd, is it wonderful that a mean an unwavering confidence that ve" when he "asks," as "preand "credulity," and "the wishes

ngs of our Saviour, in his praym, when he had no promise that pass from him, a rule for us in we have a promise, which we and have a right to plead? Why elings which he manifested at the his agony? Will not your cornite with me in saving to the " mistake not" the feelence, and stupidity, and unbession to the sovereign will of

Your's, &c.

For the Recorder & Telegraph PRAYER OF FAITH." , that labor and abound in pray-God, sometimes arrive to the a particular faith, for the good ir prayer. 'Tis not a thing that that the children of God in the supplications for this or that pard their hearts very comfortarcy from the Lord; and this per- importance in revealed religion. a mere notion and fancy, but a ession from Heaven, upon the saints that are made partakers of cular faith is not the attainment of There is no real Christian, but what of the hope that is in us. prayer hath a general faith in and wisdom, and goodness of God, ediation of Christ. But there is Christian, who is a stranger to gof this thing; a particular faith es, without which a man may get and the last. It is here and there whom the sovereign grace of Hear with the consolations of a parfor if a Christian taste of these expect more than a taste of them; s that are not every day to be s not in every prayer, that the a will admit every one to so with himself. Indeed, such ith is not so much the duly of a

his comfort, his honor, his privilege. ging in faith, incumbent on every ery prayer; but this particular owal of such and such desired mbent on a Christian: 'tis not Tis a vast privilege, for a Chrisd, that the Lord will do this or thing for him; however, 'tis no n to break off not assured of it. Holy Spirit of the Lord Jesus with a singular operation, does Christian this particular faith; s near a kin to the faith of mirathe principal efficiency of the se illapses, exclude and hinaentality of the holy angels in no doubt the holy angels, that essible impulse, bear in upon articular faith, wherewith some some times irradiated. The ngs, the mighty wrestlings, the , and the holy resolves, that are a particular faith, which is no deworks of the Holy Spirit, where-

agels may be instruments. COTTON MATHER.

Epirors,-I perceive that the Register has honored me with tice in his paper of the 19th leave to put it to his reason to de-

the purpose of saving money, I have done him

In the Register of Jan. 29, the Editor says in reference to the case of Cohasset, "This is only one of the many instances in which a few disaffected persons have been encouraged and attempt the formation of a new religious society where a very large majority of the people are contented and edified with the present ministry, and where there is not ability to support this in a sense which implies, two ministers. If there were an overflowing population and a part of them preferred a different description of preaching, the case wonto different."

Again; in the Register of Feb. 12, the Editor says, "Where the number of inhabitants is not sufficient to support two ministers, it is not expedient for a small minority to separate themselves, merely because they are not pleased with their minister."

Now, Sir, if this be not calling on men to sacrifice principle and conscience to save their money, I do not understand the import of lan-

The Unitarians in Amherst, N. H. may separate from the Orthodox and form a new society, because they have money enough to do it, and the pecuniary abilities of the Orthodox society will not be materially diminished. The Orthodox in Cohasset ought not to separate from the Unitarian society, because they will en-danger the pecuniary support of the Unitarian minister. Where there is money enough and to spare, a separation may be proper and expedient. Where there is not money enough a separation is highly improper and dangerous. The question of separation then, hinges on the amount of pecuniary ability. If there be ten, twenty, or fifty Orthodox families in a town of two hundred families, and if all are rich, they may with propriety divide-but if they are , they may not divide.

Now Sir, my "conscience may be seared with a hot iron" according to the judgment of Mr. Reed-of this I say nothing-but I know not in what clouds he had wrapt up his understanding, when he wrote the sentences above noted, and others like them passin through the Register, if he did not mean, that the question of money ought to have the priority of every question of principle or conscience in a case

The Orthodox believe, whether correctly or not, and in prayer at other times, not, that Unitarianism is essentially another gospel than that which Christ and his Apostles taught-they believe too that there is no salvation in that "other gospel" understandingly adopted and cherished. How then can the hear it, and support or sanction it as they do while they attend on its ministrations? Because a man is poor, must be commit his soul to the care of an Unitarian minister? Because his lot is cast where a false scheme of religion popular, must he contribute to the support of that scheme. Let Unitarians support Unitarianism, if they must-but it ill becomes them to vent their murmurs against those who refuse to assist in propping up.a system which will assuredly fall, involving its contrivers in mighty ruin. It is high time that the separation were universal. There is not, nor can there be, any countably, carried forth to a safe compromise between the safe countably, carried forth to a safe compromise between the safe countable, carried forth to a safe compromise between the safe countable, carried forth to a safe compromise between the safe countable, carried forth to a safe compromise between the safe countable, carried forth to a safe compromise between the safe countable, carried forth to a safe compromise between the safe countable, carried forth to a safe compromise between the safe countable, carried forth to a safe compromise between the safe countable, carried forth to a safe compromise between the safe countable, carried forth to a safe compromise between the safe countable, carried forth to a safe countable, carried for the safe carried forth to a safe carried for the safe carried forth to a safe carried for the safe

> For the Recorder & Telegraph. THE COVENANTS.

We are required to be ready always to give an, much less an endowment of ev- an answer to every man that asketh a reason

> And as there are many in our land, e in the new settlements, who have but few books, and can but seldom bear Orthodox preaching, and where erroneous teachers are exerting themselves to promote their schemes; it may be useful, through the medium of the Recorder & Telegraph," which has so extensive a circulation, to exhibit, from time to time, some of the all-important doctrines of our

It is abundantly evident from the Divine Oracles, that God ever deals with mankind in a way of covenant .- The first covenant, or covenant of works which our first parents broke, is closed up, so that salvation can never be obtained that way.

The glorious covenant of Redemption which the great Emmanuel undertook, was from eternity .- The covenant of grace through the Lord Jesus Christ (for they are two distinct covenants) was also before all time: for we are told that Christ's children were chesen in him before the foundation of the world. This covenant was intimated to our first parents immediately after the first transgression in that gracious promise, that the seed of the woman bruise the serpent's head.

This covenant was more fully promulgated to Abraham; that in his seed should all nations be blessed. The covenant transaction be-tween the great Jehovah and Abraham is fully recorded in the 17th chapter of Genesis The Lord said unto Abraham, I will establish my covenant between me and thee and thy seed after thee in their generations, for an everlasting covenant, to be a God unto thee and thy seed after thee .- And again, this is my covenant which ye shall keep between me and you, and thy seed after thee; every man child among you shall be circumcised .- The covenant was to be perpetual, even an everlasting covenant; though the sign or seals of the covenant might be altered, as God in his sovereign good pleasure should see fit .- This covenant, commonly called the Abrahamic covenant, is indeed the covenant of grace, in which are included all the elect. There is no salvation out of it: and it reaches to the end of time .- When

ting the union of parties in poor parishes for deliver Israel from Egyptian bondage, he inquired of God what he should tell the children Israel, when they asked after the name of him that had sent him, &c. He was answered, I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob: this is my name forever, and this is my memorial unto all genexcited to withdraw from their minister, and to erations." This was what made the Jews slatter themselves that they were God's peculiar people; because they were the natural seed of Abraham; though alas! they were strangers to that faith which he possessed. For, saith the Apostle, they are not all Israel which are of Israel. Neither because they are the seed of Abraham, are they all children; but in Isaac half thy seed be called. That is, they which re the children of the flesh, these are not the children of God: but the children of the pronise are accounted for the seed. We are hereby plainly taught, that they only who are spiritually minded, will partake of the blsesings of the Abrahamic covenant.

When the Jews, said that Abraham was their father Christ answered. If ve were Abraham's children, ye would do the works of Abraham. Plainly teaching us, that they only are the hildren of Abraham, who are possessed of his faith and good works.

The Apostic tells us that the blessing of Araham is come on the Gentiles, through Jesus Christ; that we might receive the promise of the Spirit through faith,-Who would not have thought themselves highly favored, to have had the promise of the blessing of God, as Abraham had: But all the faithful, and real believers in Christ under the New Testament dispensation, are regarded as his children, and are entitled to the same spiritual blessings that A-

Paul saith, And he received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had yet being uncircumcised; that he might be the father of all them that believe, though they be not circumcised; that righteousness might be imputed unto them also .- Again, to the end the promise might be sure to all the seed; not to that only which is of the law, but to that also which is of the faith of Abraham, who is the FATHER of us all .-Again, know ye therefore, that they which are of faith, the same are the children of Abraham. So then they which be of faith, are blessed with faithful Abraham .- And if ye le Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and leirs according to the promise .- Under the former dispensation, circumcision was appeased as a sign or sear of the covenant. This bloody sign was, no doubt, to remind them of the great propitistory sacrifice which Christ should afterwards offer up to God; but Christ having come in the resh, and all the types under the Jewish dispensation been answered in the great antity pe; his bloody sign is abolished, and baptism by water enjoined, as the seal of the covenant of grace, it being very significant of the faith of pelievers in the promise of the gift of the Holy Spirit in its renewing, quickening, and sanctifying influences; which is represented by washing with water in the name of the Father. and the Son, and Holy Ghost.

From the Scriptures which have been quo ted, it is abundantly evident that believers and their infant offspring are interested in the Abrahamic covenant of grace: and shall, if they are with Abraham faithful in governing and instructing their children in the fear of the Lord, partake of the spiritual blessings thereof. God said of Abraham, I know him, that he will command his children and household after him, & they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment; that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of

For the Recorder & Telegraph BAPTIZED FOR THE DEAD.

MESSRS. EDITORS .- Not long since, you inerted in your paper, the query of a corresondent concerning 1. Cor. 15. 29; and added the solutions proposed by a number of distinguished men. Permit me to inquire, whether Schleusner

has not afforded us the means of giving a bet-

ter answer to the inquiries of your correspondent? I mean, in his criticisms upon the metaphorical use of "baptism" and to "baptize."

Mark 10, 38, 39. "Are ye able to drink f the cup that I shall drink of, and to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with? They say unto him, we are abie. And he saith unto them, ye shall, &c." As much as can you voluntarily endure if he had said,

such calamities as I am about to undergo? &c. -Luke 12. 50. "I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how am I straightened till it be accomplished?" That is, "I am about to be overwhelmed with affliction; and how

am I pained in anticipation of it?" Supposing Paul to use the word in like manner, as he was evidently referring (in the 19th verse) to calamities of the like nature, the meaning of the 29th verse is readily discovered. From the beginning of the chapter to the close of the 19th verse, he is arguing concerning the resurrection; and he concludes, that Christians," who voluntarily expose themselves to every calamity in consequence of their hope of a resurrection and future life, "are of all men most miserable," if that hope be a delusive He now grows warm with his subject, and, with impassioned eloquence, makes a di-gression from the 20th to the close of the 28th verse. Then, resuming his argument in the 29th verse, he says; "Else" (that is if Christ be not raised, and if there be no resurrection,) what shall they do who are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise not at all? Why are they then baptized for the dead?" As if he had "If there be no resurrection and future life, what advantage or reward can those have,

they have concerning the dead, that they shall more hardened than ever:" be raised to a state of glory and immortality?
With this agrees the argument which fol-

lows; "And why stand we in jeopardy every hour?"—" If, after the manner of men, I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what advantageth it me, if the dead rise not?" Nay, if our expectation of a future life be vain, let us adopt the sentiments of the Epicur ans-" Let | deceived. My neighbour once more called on us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die!" IOTA.

From the Western Recorder THE CONVERSION OF A DEIST.

Mr. Hastings,—If the following plain matcation, they are at your disposal.

An early acquaintance of mine who was the child of many prayers, was sent, after leaving college, to acquire his profession at a place where unfortunately his mind became imbued with irreligious principles; and when his studies were completed, he entered into the world an open and confirmed Deist. Like others of his persuasion, he was a reviler of religionan open contemner of the precepts and ordinances of the gospel; and though amiable in his deportment, and in most respects a useful and respectable member of community, he was an enemy to vital godliness, and an open blasphemer of the Redeemer of men. continued for several years without any symptoms of a better state of mind-but on the contrary hardening himself more and more in the deceitfulness of sin. He was a near neighbour of mine, and we lived on terms of friendly intercourse. Often did we converse together on subjects of ordinary interest, as if there had been no real difference of sentiment between us. Yet he seldom retired without more or less indirectly reminding me of his awful declension from the principles that had been instilled into his youthful mind. I looked upon him as one who was hardened in infidelity; and whose day of merciful visitation was probably passed away: and I greatly feared that in the councils of heaven, his condemnation was ir-revocably sealed. But "the Lord seeth not as man seeth." His pious mother was laid on a bed of sickness and was apparently very near her dissolution. She called her children around her to receive her dying charge; and among them was this infidel son. The scene was affecting; and when it was passed, while we were vet standing, the latter requested me to walk with him; when after we had proceed ed a short distance and taken our seat in an adjoining field, he questioned me to the following purport. "What shall a man do?—You say I must repent: but suppose I start in this direction (pointing with his hand) and procord to the greatest extent in my power. and then find that I have not moved a single inch from my position-that I start in another direction, and in another and another, all of just where I began—what next: The qua-tion was a plain one; and though I anticipated nothing from it but his usual strain of cavilling, just where I began-what next?" The ques I determined to give him a faithful answer. think I can tell you by experience what to do, "Submit yourself unconditionally to God. You know not what he designs to do with you; but this is your immediate-your bounden duty." "I do not know but you have answered rightly" said he: "but were I disposed I could bring a flood of argument against you:-Come, let us go back." We returned, and I saw no more of him for a number of weeks; and though the interview appeared singular to me, I knew not that any thing im-

pectedly the mother recovered, and to be the by and the comfort of her friends. A few months after the interview above-mentioned, my neighbour stepped into my house as usual: and we entered into familiar conversation-in the midst of which he interrupted us and said:-"I must break in upon you have an errand to do with you, and come for no other purpose." His feelings burst forth without control; and in a moment we guessed his errand, and mingled in his overflowings of sensibility. "I ask your pardon" said he, "for this unwonted appearance of weakness; but I am a great sinner—I have 'sinned as with a cart rope -I can find no rest by night or day-If I could but unburthen my self in prayer-but no-there I meet that Being whom I have reviled, rejected and contemned!" I replied, "Do you believe that the Scriptures are true?"—" Yes, I do;" was his answer. "Do you believe that Jesus Christ was the Son of God?" This question he also answered in the affirmative. After conversing with him a short time, and reading to him from the scriptures; he desired me to accompany him to his father's house. He said he had injured the feelings of his parents, and had contributed to confirm his brother in Deism;-and he now wished to go and make his confession. We went; and though his brother was absent, he told the state of his feelings without reserve. The mother, afflicted with partial deafness, supposed that he was speakng of another person, until he had nearly clod, when she became almost frantic in her embraces. "Is this my son!-Can it be!-O, have prayed for you ten thousand times!" Yes mother; this is your son!-his flesh and blood are unchanged-his mind is altered; and all is a reality-nothing can any longer be en-The scene that followed can be ore readily imagined than described.

We left the house, and when our roads sepa rated, he took me by the hand and said, with great emotion, "I have now told you my feelings, and what must I do?" I could only say, that I thought the Lord had opened his eyesthat the same Being who had done this, was ain charging him with advoca
Moses at the bush received his commission to who have voluntarily exposed themselves to the most ble to convert him. Here was all his hope-

grievous calamities on account of the hope which | if left to himself, he would probably become And thus we parted. Soon after this, I saw him rejoicing in hope.-Salvation by free grace, was then his darling theme. He said but little of himselfand that little, indicated the deepest humility.

His brother, above-mentioned, who lived a few miles from us, had heard of his conversion, but disbelieved it: But he was soon to be unme to accompany him, while he could tell his misguided relative the history of his change After requesting of him not to be interrupted until he should finish his relation; he told him all with great solemnity and tenderness: and then added, -" You and I hitherto have deceived ourselves? we said that we had not a doubt? but we did doubt: our consciences told us distinctly that we were wrong; and yet we called this but the influence of tradition. We lived only on argument: and whenever this failed us, we had no rest till some new sub terfuge was found." " Now brother," said he with affection, "I have done-what have you to say?" The other was confounded-Tears had already told the state of his feelings. He said that he had no answer!-From that time forward, he promised never to advocate the principles of Deism; and he kept his word. And I learn that in a revival of religion, which took place a few years afterwards, he bea hopeful subject of renewing grace.

Nearly twenty years have elapsed since the conversion of my neighbour; and his walk and conversation still evince the reality of the hange. He still continues, to all human aparance, sincerely devoted to the cause of the Lord who bought him; and it is now the office of him who had once been a reviler, to present to his Christian brethren, the symbols his Redeemer's dying love. Soon after is own change and before that of his brother's took place, he was made the happy instrument of the conversion of an intimate friend and associate of his former infidelity. The circumstances were striking and wonderful: out the work was evidently the Lord's; and to him would be render all the glory

MISSIONARY.

From the New-York Observer

RAPID IMPROVEMENTS IN MADAGASCAR. Madagascar, the largest of the African lands, is about 700 miles long, by 200 broad, and is said to contain 4,000,000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are negroes in a state of partial civilization. They practise agriculture and several of the useful arts, and carry on commerce by barter. On the coast are found Malays, Arabs and Jews. In the year 1318, the London Missionary Society established a mission here, which, after a short discontinuance, was renewed in 1820, and has ever since been in a very flourishing state. There are now three missionaries and three artizans on the island, all of whom, except one missionary, are stationed at Tananarivuo, the capital of the kingdom of Ovah, and the residence of king Radama, who has recently extended his dominious, and is now supreme ruler of at least two thirds of the Island. King Radama is the warm friend and patron of the missionaries, and his example and decisive measures have very powerfully contributed to their success. He has abolished infanticide and several other inhuman and superstitious customs; and has enacted laws tending to the encouragement of industry and civilization. The king takes a lively interest in the education of the children, as will be seen from the following article, which we copy from the London Missionportant was to be connected with it. Unex-

ary Chronicle for February:
During the past month, Letters and Journals have been received from the missionaries, dated in May and June last, from which it apears that the affairs of the mission are in rery encouraging state. Several more schools may been commenced. By the desire of the king, the three schools at Tananarivou have een thrown into one, under the name of the Royal College. This he wishes to be conidered as the head seminary, or fountain whence the streams of instruction may flow in every direction throughout his kingdom. About 40 boys, educated in the Royal School, one of the former three schools above-mentioned) have been appointed to manage the schools lately formed. The number of the schools, including the Royal College, is 14, and that of the children under tuition about 1200. The king takes a lively interest in the schools, and exerts his influence in promoting them. Schools are now in operation in all the four provinces of his kingdom. It is in contemplation to commence many more, as soon as suitable instruments and sufficient supplies of materials can be obtained. "We selves" say the brethren, "that all who truly feel for the people of Madagascar, plunged as they are, into the abyss of ignorance and su-perstition, and dwelling in the region of the hadow of death, will come forward and assist in the great work in which we are engaged, with the necessary means for the establishment of schools as numerous as possible, that the NM15 people of Madagascar may be able to read the word of God in their own language. add, that the king and people will supply them < 9-10 with every thing for the schools that can be

will require many hundred reams; and slates, of which they will require some thousands, to-gether with slate-pencils, besides black lead pencils, penknives, &c. &c. In May last, the Madagasse Version of Genesis was advanced as far as the twenty-fourth

found in the country, but that they must look

to England for writing-paper, of which they

Luke, each to the 11th chapter. The missionaries have obtained from King Radama, full liberty to preach the Gospel to

chapter, and those of Exodus, Matthew and

number every Sabbath day.
In a personal interview with the King, on the 7th of May, they "explained at large the principles on which the London Missionary Society is founded, and the grand object which its Directors and supporters at home, and its missionaries and friends abroad, have in view, viz. to teach all nations to fear God, honour the king, and love their fellow creatures: and to teach all the way to be happy here and hereafter." &c. "His Majesty, (add the brethren) after explaining these things to two of his Generals, viz. Princes Ramenataka and Ramananoulouna, who were with him, asked them, 'What good return can we make to these kind people who are so concerned about the welfare of our people and country?"

MOUNT TOR.

[From Mr. Wolf's Journal.]

Feb. 25, 1824 .- Jabal (Mount) Tor, two days journey from Merdeen is a country which ought to be attended to. That mountain is inaccessible to the attended to. That mountain is inaccessible to the Turks; and Bishop Abdalhad, a native who goes there every year, and who is highly esteemed there, gave me the following account of it:—
There are 100,000 Syrian Christians, who speak the

old literal Syriac language, and very few of them un-derstand Arabic. They do not acknowledge the Turkish authority, and the Turkish governor of Merdeen, does not dare to exact tribute from the Syrian Christians of Jabl Tor, who come sometimes to Merdeen, for fear that they should attack the town. They abuse the Turks, and call them dogs; and it often happens that Turks and Yezidi publicly turn Christians upon Jabl Tor, and the whole mountain then reso that a Turk has become a Christian. No Catholic Mis sionary ever dares to go there, for they would immediately put him to death. Many of them reach the age of 130 years. They curse Mahomed as soon as they of 130 years. They curse Manomed as soon as they see a Turk. They sometimes go to battle one against the other, or against their neighbouring enemies, the mountaineers of Mahal Lamia. The bishops and the priests are their leaders on these occasions. Bishop Abdalhad himself, was, during his residence upon Jabi Tor, frequently obliged to extinguish the candle at the altar, and to take up the arms which are always placed at the altar near the Gospels, and to go out with his flock against the enemy. Abdalhad told me, with the greatest simplicity that his brethren upon Jabl. Tor ar Abdalhad told me, with the like the Kurds; the brother murders the brother. (Ahhu yaktul ahhu.) They love their Syrian brethren at Merdeen, and treat them kindly when they come to Jabl Tor, and they kiss the hands and the garment of the Syrian patriarch of Merdeen, although they do not acknowledge his jurisdiction, as they have their own patriarch. They occupy 102 villages

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SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Macy. Master of the Whaling Ship Maro, to Josiah Hussey, Esq. of Nantucket.

There are at Eimeo, 5 missionary families from England, who apparently live up to their profession. I dined or supped with them almost every day during my stay; and was treated with great kindness and he ality; but you will be surprised, when I tell you there is scarcely a native in the place, but what can read or write.-They have passages of scripture printed in their own language, and also hymn books, which some of them can read as well as I can outs. I lay there one day, and went to their church, where I fo led about 4 or 500 natives, all decently dressed; al the females (natives) were bonnets of their own manufacturing. There was as much good order and regutarity in their mode of worship, and particularly in singing hymns and psalms, as you will generally find in our churches.

[Nantucket Inquirer.]

CHOCTAW MISSION.

Extract of a letter from a Missionary at Mayhew to the Editor of the Northampton Oracle:

"At our last communion a white man, who has a Chectaw family, and of whom you have had some account, united with this church.—It was an affecting scene—His limbs tottering with age while he stood to hear the confession of faith and the covenant engage. ments, to which he was now to give his assent—the tears trickling down his cheeks, and (as he told me) he felt that the love of God was shed abroad in his and it was his happiness to give himself to God to be his forever. He appears very anxious that this people may be brought to repentance. When he visits us he is very faithful with his children who are here at school.

"How necessary is genuine faith in Christian they may labour and pray and wait on God for the bles-sing. Why should they not use the same means to bring sinners to repentance in a time of spiritual de-clension that they would in time of a revival. I feel that there is no excuse. I hope my dear friends y my dear friends there. Ah! what will be the doem of se who reject the gospel, and despise such Christian privileges as you there eajoy. Pray much for us, that in all our labours the glory of God may be our object."

OSAGE MISSION.

From the New-Hampshire Repository. Estract of a letter dated Harmony, December 30.

A new era seems to have commenced in this mission An interpreter in whom we can confide, is now eur ployed, and the Gospel is preached to these perishing heathen. A few families have their camps near us, and when the interpreter is not with brother Mthose Indians who are farther off, they are invited into ual place of worship, or to a private room, hear the word of life. A few eveni most interesting meeting at sister Wolby's, with about a dozen of the women and children. Brother M. first read in their own language, a short sermon from 'Come onto me all ye that labour,' &c. Brother D. then told them it was because they were heavy laden, that we had come hither to tell them of Him, who could deliver them; and in the most simple and interesting man-ner, gave them a sketch of the birth, death and glorious resurrection of our blessed Redeemer. A few obwere made by others. It was gratifying to see what a lively interest the interpreter manifested in unicated, and the solemn attention that was given by these poor natives. At the close, they gave their approbation of all that had been said. translating portions of scripture, hymns, &c. into the Osage language. Depending on the mercy and ises of God, we trust a brighter day is near for his wretched people.

The accession of the Delaware children to our school is very pleasing. The eldest girl, aged fourteen, in propriety of conduct, equals, and in learning to read, excels any scholar I ever instructed. While in New York, four years ago, she had only advanced to monosyllables. In a few weeks after joining our sch could read intelligibly in the New-Testament. ning our school, she

The Chief of the Little Osages, and others, have lately visited our school. They appeared pleased, gave the children good advice, and promised to send nore children.

Governor McNair, of St. Louis, is now here. He is agent for the Osages, and is instructed by Govern-ment to collect them all, and if possible to locate them at Neosho. Should his be accomplished, it is not improbable that one of the missionary stations will be abolished. Gov. McNair is a worthy man, and friendly to missionary exertions.

A meeting was held in New-Orleans, the 6th ult. for adopting measures, for the erection of a Mariner's Church. A considerable sum was subscribed, and a committee appointed to make further "CLAIMS OF THE WEST."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Recorder & Telegraph, from a clergyman in Vernon, Ohio. I am much pleased with the remarks of " Candidate, in your paper of March 5th. Many indeed are the waste places of Zion in the western country, and many of the children of God are here famishing for the bread of life; many poor perishing sinners go unwarned and untaught, and learn to trifle with divine institutions, because there is no one to "beseech them in Christ's

stead to be reconciled to God." The ministers here are indeed indefatigable in their exertions, and are wearing out with excessive labor. Yet, in some places wher little church is planted, a Gospel sermon is not heard or weeks, and sometimes even for mouths together They express the feelings, which you would expect from them who love our Lord Jesus Christ, placed in such circumstances;-feelings to which those are strain gers, who have not suffered such privations; and which could they be communicated, would awaken the sympathies of every Christian, and increase their exertion

o supply the destitute.

We cannot hold out worldly emoluments, to induce candidates to come among us. The country is in infancy, and the churches are feeble. But the field of labor is extensive, and affords a cheering prospect of usefulness to the faithful minister. Those who come among us will need the aid of Missionary Societies. and they should be men of enterprize, who are preparet to endure hardness as good soldiers. Their trials, privations, and labors will be abundant. I hope the re marks of Candidate will not be lost upon his brethr the Candidates, nor upon the churches, to whom the

aust look for support. You will rejoice when I inform you that a powerful s commenced in this region, which seems to e spreading. You will probably hear more respective hereafter .- Pray for us.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

From the Philadelphia Recorder. REVIVAL IN AN EPISCOPAL CONGREGA-

March 14 1895 I have just returned from Morgantown after a short visit, where the Lord has been pleased in a remarkable ned from Morgantown after a short manner to bless the ministrations of his word, to the conviction and conversion of many souls. As you have at different times expressed a desire to receive counts of this kind for your paper, although I can only give you a few particulars, it affords me pleasure to b ble to comply with your wishes. A revival of religi in the Episcopal Church, is an event which ough to be concealed; who can tell but that the recital of only one case, may stir up in many places a spirit of prayer and supplication, which will be succeeded by n abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

Our brother B--- has officiated a part of his tim

for nearly twenty years at Morganown, without any remarkable success. On the contrary, during the great-er part of that time, his labors among the people seemed to be attended with little or no fruit. A few souls were added to the church with the first four or five years of his ministry, but since then, until about three months ago, he was compelled to take up the lamentation of believed our report and to whom has the arm of the Lord been revea He told me that for a long time, he had felt great dis-couragement, and feared that he was doing no good in that place. His faith was weak, and hope alm there was a little remnant of praying people left, who did not fail to remember Jerusalem, a who had long been mourning over the desolations of Zion. As a little leaven hid in a measure of meal, they preserved the church from destruction, and now i could appear the whole congregation are reaping the

ble-sed fruits of their supplications.

The first awakenings took place about three months ogo, when at the request of some of the people, b - commenced a prayer meeting on Tuesday even. From that time there has scarcely been a meet ing at which one or more persons have not been con-vinced of sin, or found peace with God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. About fifty profess to have experienced a change of heart, and several are yet mourning erable condition, seeking earnestly, and inquiris what they must do to be saved. Several ing circumstances which have occurred during the revival, were related to me; these I hope will be municated by bro her B--. He promised m He promised me that s would preserve a memorandum of them.

The first meeting which I attended at Morgantown, was on Tue-day evening last. The place (a school-house) was crowded to overflowing; I was informed hat many of those present had come two, three, and through the rain, and the roads in as bad . state as I ever knew them. In the house where we were assembled, the greatest solemnity prevailed; every heart seemed impressed with revere countenance be-poke the most profound attention. There was not much time spent in exhortation, but many prayers were offered, humble, fervent, earnest, supplirations. Some of the young converts were asked to ead in prayer, and I think I never heard more importunate addresses made to the Throne of Grace. It af-forded a striking illustration of those words of our Out of the abundance of the heart, the mospeaketh." One thing was remarkable, and ran through all their prayers—a deep sense of God's forbearance and long suffering patience towards them while they sins, careless, and impenite t this meeting we learnt that nd one at least set at liberty.

On Wednesday morning we held another meeting at private house. The Lord was evidently present with here, accompanying his word with power; we conaued together from half past 9 o'clock until 12, when the people appeared still unwilling to separate. One oung man came to me after the blessing was pronounce d, shedding abundance of tears, who said that he was never awakened until the last evening, and who was ow inquiring what he must do to be saved. This eve ing we attended a meeting at Church own, four mile int, which was also crowded, notwithstanding the clemency of the weather, and the state of the roa

On Thursday morning we had service in the church Churchtown, and in the evening again at Morgan-own. It was intended to meet in the evening in the chool house, but the place could not accommodate the half of the people. We therefore met in the church, hough in an unfinished state, and had a congregation large enough to fill it. A more attentive, olemn assembly Ineversaw convened. During pray rs, and while we were speaking, it appeared as if evperson present was ready to adopt the language o e patriarch, and say, "Surely the Lord is in While we were singing the last time, some sobs sighing in different parts of the house bespoke the in ensity of feeling which until then had been entirely After the blessing was pronounced, we ent over and conversed with the people until abo half after nine o'clock, when we went away, half the congregation in the church, as it were, unwilling to part while they found it good to be there. We afterwards learned that several persons were awakened that evening, and five at least found peace and joy in

ad service the next day at St Mary's, near brother B—s, and in the evening attended a prayer meeting in a school house in the same neighborhood. Thus I have given you a very imperfect sketch of what I heard and saw of the Lord's doings in and about Morgantown. I will only add one or two re-

1. When I saw the people so anxious to hear and neet together for prayer, I considered within myself, this? here are many persons who why is come through the rain and mud several miles and expect to return again after meeting, to their respect-ive houses, as it were regardless of the inconveniences they suffer, and no way apprehensive of the danger to which they may expose themselves. be the Lord's work. They are seeking the "one thing needful," and feel the importance of saving their souls If the Lord would accompany our labours in the city with a similar blessing, similar results would follow 2. I also concluded that the plain, faithful, and af-

fectionate declaration of the truth must be relied on to | the Holy Word home to her soul. She began to pray, accomplish the work of men's salvation. Various are the expedients adopted in this day of novelties, to interest the people, and render our public exercises popular. There is danger lest by these means we overlook the necessary assistance of the Holy Spirit. God will bless his trath, and not the invention of men. Hence, whenever a revival of religion takes place they Hence, whenever a revival of religion takes place, these expedients are abandoned, not only as useless, but as calculated to hinder the good work.

Yours Respectfully, Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Moore

County, N. C. March 7, 1825. "The Lord in his unbounded goodness has blessed the feeble exertions made for the salvation of many of our neighbours. About 50 have been added to our little band in a few months, and we trust others are on the way; the revival has embraced all classes, of different ages. Many young people have come into the fold, and I saw on one day four old persons baptized, who were all between 70 and 85 years of age, they were at the same time accompanied by the youth and middle O my brother, my heart melts at the recollecion of those refreshing scenes, and I here stop my pen to drop a tear of gratitude, and adopt the language of David, 'Many, O Lord my God, are thy wonderful Christian Secretary

REVIVALS IN NEW-JERSEY.

A correspondent in New-Jersey informs us that there are about 70 persons in Springfield, and 70 more in Westfield, who express a hope that they have been born again since the commencement of the revival in those places. Of those in Westfield, he says, "They are of all ges, from 10 to 64, & 20 are heads of families. The fol-owing case is worthy of particular notice. At one neeting for inquiry, were found scated, a grand parent his two sons, and a little grandson. The little grand-son submitted to God, and indulged a hope first; mark his faotsteps. He went and set up family worship in his father's house. Next, the father was rejoicing, and went and erected the family altar in the grandfather's house. Soon after the grandfather was born again.
Was not this literally, "from the least to the greatest." "The meetings have been unusually solemn and inter-At one evening meeting, seven professed to hope, and in several others, two or three

Hardly a house has been passed by."

In addition to the above, we learn from the Newark Eagle, " that the glorious work of divine grace, is, a his moment, proceeding in a most encouraging manner, a Newark, Bloomfield, Orange, Elizabethtown, Connecticut Firms, and New Providence. The good work also continues without abatement in several churches in Morris county." [N. Y. Obs

A correspondent writes us that the revival continues o progress with power in the vicinity of Palmyra,& that everal hundreds have already become hopeful converts within six or seven miles of that village. Should not such signal displays of divine mercy, serve to arouse the occupants of other portions of the spiritual vinevard to greater engagedness in their Master's service; creasing fervency of supplication for the descent of similar blessings? I Western Rec

DEATH OF A SUNDAY SCHOLAR ON THE FIELD OF EATTLE.

From the Lendon Sunday School Teachers' Mag A boy belonging to a Sunday school in a country village was so refractory, so vicious, and so lost to evcessary he should be expelled the school. As he grein years, the evil propensities of his mind manifested themselves it multiplied acts of dissipation. At length he enlisted for a soldier, and went abroad to serve in a foreign county, leaving behind him a pious and affection. ionate mother, to mourn over the follies and vices of her deprayed son. After a considerable lapse of time, a pious man residing at the same place, was about to go out as a seggeant to join the regiment to which this youth belonged. He, knowing both the mother and the on, and supposing the old woman might wish to com municate through him some message to her son, wait numerate through him some setting out on his journey, and upon her preparatory to setting out on his journey. He found her the subject of heavy affliction, and confined to her bed. He introduced to her notice the ob-ject of his visit, and the old woman had only one boom o bestow—had only one request to make to her re-cellions son. The boon was a Bible. The request for the sake of his poor dying mother he would at least one verse each day. The Sergeant deread at least one verse each day. The Sergeant de-parted. He arrived in the foreign land to which he was destined, & the ehe found the former Sunday school schol ar as wicked a man, as he had been a boy. He lost no time in making known to him his mother's request. The ser-geant said to him, "I am the bearer of the last gift, and the last wish of your poor mother," "What!" said he, " is she dead thea!" "She was not," replied the sergeant, " when I left England, but I think there can be any doubt that she is dead before this. Here, said he, "is a Bible (giving it him) which your mother has sent you, and she has only one request to make of you, and that is, that for her sake you will read one verse a day at least."-"O," said he, " if it is only one verse, here goes." He opened the Bible—he looked—he paused: "Well," said he, "this is strange. verse that caught my eye should be the only one I ever learnt to read in the Sunday school 'Come unto me all ye that labor & are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' 'He began to inquire who "me" was; and the pious sergeant, like Philip of old, spoke to him of Jesus. From this period a manifest change was observable in his conduct. It was not a very long time after this circomstance, that the regiment to which he belonged was engaged in battle. When the conflict was over, the sergeant before mentioned walked over the field of blood, and discovered his late pupil lying under a tree a corpse. The Bible was ope ed at the passage before quoted, on which he had reposed his dying head, and its sacred pages were soaked through with his blood. Its cheering invitation had doubtless been the exercise of his dying faith, and the meditaion of that divine record had consoled and sanctified him, being to him "a rod and a staff" through the valley of the shadow of death; and in this manner is may have pleased God to council him by his wisdom,

and after that receive him into glory.

Thus terminated the life of one Sunday scholar over whom, perhaps, a teacher had many times sigh-ed—'Ah! I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for nought.' But cease these hasty and discouraging conclusions. If the vision tarry, let us wait for it; and above all, let us learn from this circomstance the importance of endeavoring to teach the children the import of what they read. Let us be concerned to render it not needful for our youth to ask in future years who that 'ME' is, that is graciously revealed in the Scriptures; but embracing all the oppornities we possess of introducing his characte offices to their notice, may we avail ourselves of them in hope that the divine blessing may be poured out upon our labours; and that the children cap:ivated by his excellencies, far from turning aside to crooked paths, may be led to exclaim, 'Lord, to whom shall we go but unto thee, for thou has the words of ETERNAL LIFE.

INFLUENCE OF TRACTS. [From the Report of the New-Brunswick, N. J Tract Society.]

"It is my custom," said a certain minister, "to end a Tract to each of the children and grown persons who attend morning service. Among these children was one about nine and another ten years of age, whose parents were unknown to me. The mother was an strious woman, but quite ignorant of the truth. The father seldom ntly read the Tracts thus lent to their children and after some weeks began to think I knew the partic plars of their lives. At last the mother said one day 'How is it, John, that Mr. K—— picks out such Tracts for you?' 'Why, mother,' said the son, 'He never picks them out for any one, but just gives them out as fast as he can. This made the matter still more nexplicable to them. After a while the son prevailed upon the mother to come one evening to leccame a second time, and the Lord was pleased to send

and now for twelve months has been a truly realons follower of Christ. Meanwhile the husband began to read the Tracts, and although angry at finding them in his way, yet he could not help reading them. One day He way, yet ne could not nelp reading them. One day he heard his son saying his prayers, and his attention was arrested by his younger son: 'John pray for father,' 'Well, what do you say?' inquired the father, John answered, 'I do not know what to say: Mr. - says we must pray for our parents; so I say, O Lord, do not let my father get drunk.' This route the father's feelings. He now prays for himself family. 'Oh Sir,' said his wife to Mr. K now we know what happiness is."

NOTICE TO TRACT SOCIETIES.

The various Evangelical Tract Societies in the United States, are respectfully invited to send delegates to meet the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society at New-York, at the consistory room, corner of Nassau and Ann streets, near the house of the American Bible Society, on Tuesday the tenth day of May next, at nine o'clock, A. M., for the purpose f proposing amendments in the Constitution which has been adopted, should any be thought necessary, and aking all measures which seem important, prep ry to a public meeting on the following day, when it is expected the proceedings relative to the formation of he National Society will be submatted for the approbation of the Christian community. By ord W. A. HALLOCK, Car. Sec. of the

Am. Tract Society instituted at New York in 1825. New York, 2d April, 1825.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC. DR. WATTS' PSALMS

Among the late remarkable productions of the press ast be ranked a pamphlet, entitled " Dr. Watts Pre face to the Psalms of David imitated in the language of the New-Testament; and to his Hymns and Spiritual Songs. With Observations and Remarks, by Rob-ERT REID, A. M. Pastor of the First Church of Erie," Penn. 8vo. pp. 48. The writer undertakes to show that it is awfully wicked to make use of Dr Watts' Psalms and Hymns in the praises of God's ouse, or indeed any other human compositions. The following brief quotations will suffice to exhibit his noioas on this subject:

All who have published new systems of psalms, or hymns, or spiritual songs, with the intention of having them introduced into the churches, have, in fact, usured one of the high prerogatives of the Redeemer, and do expose themselves to the judgment contained in that admonition, Prov. XXX. 6, Add thou not unto his ords, lest he reprove thee and thou be found a lian

It is now three generations since this new kind of clarry, this new mode of offering strange fire, was irst introduced into the church of God. therefore expect that in the days of vengeance that are now impending, an exemplary paishment will be in-flicted on all those who have so long and so presumptuously rejected the ordinance of God to follow the traditions of men. He has said, and his word will soon be fulfilled. Ye shall be ashamed of the oaks which ye have desired, and ye shall be confounded for the gardens which ye have chosen; for ye shall be as an oak whose leaf fadeth and like a garden in hich there is no water

If we have not, like ancient Greece, our thirty thousand gods; yet we have almost as many different ways of offering up our worship to the only true God, and lmost as many different views of his nature and cha octer. In fact the idolatry of the present age differently from the idolatry of the earlier ages, because the one was gross and corporeal, and the other somewhat refined and spiritual: but both originate from the same principle, and if there is any difference in the aggrava tion, our sin is the greater, because light has come into the world, and men have loved darkness better han light because their deeds are evil.

It may perhaps be proper for us in this place to no tice the insulting manner in which the doctor treats the sweet Psalmist of Israel in his imitation of the CXIX salm, and in the note which he sets before it. He says,
I have collected and disposed the most useful verses of this psalm under eighteen different heads and formed divine song upon each of them. But the verses are nuch transposed to attain some degree of connexion In order "to attain some degree of connexon" he has mangled, and torn, and dislocated alm every joint of this divine composition. We talk of a language being murdered, when the writer or speaker proper. But doctor W— has committed murder in more criminal sense, for he has torn this psalm limb from limb; and put it together in such a bungling nanner, that not only its beauty and elegance, but the ense of it is in a great measure lost. He has the ed the most useful verses of it, under "eighte different heads, and formed a divine song upon each of Some of the verses he considered as useless nd threw them aside; and the rest, he altered a anged according to his own fancy and this he calls forming a divine song upon each of them." It is charitably hoped that Dr. W— did not believe that this psalm was given by the inspiration of God; for if he had believed it, the most ingenious of his advocates will not be able to clear him of the charge of blasphemy against the spirit of inspiration

RARE ARABIC MANUSCRIPT.

A copy of the Tarikh Kebir, or "Great Chronicle," written in the latter part of the ninth and beginning of he tenth century, by Abu Jaaser Muhammed ibn Jarir, more frequently surnamed Tabari, from Tabristan, the province where he was born, has been late ly discovered in the East, and is on its way to England. Tabari has been called the Livy of the Arabians. Several copies of a Persian translation of this work, varied however from the original, are contained n different European libraries; but not one entire copy of the original was known to exist, till that recently discovered. A mere Abridgement of this Chronicle Arabic, belonging to the late Francis Gladwin, Esq. of England, was estimated at seventy Guineas!

Mr. GEORGE CRABB, author "A Universal Technological Dictionary," and of " English Synonymes Explained," is about to publish " A Universal Historical Dictionary," or explanation of the names of persons and places in the departments of biblical, political, and ecclesiastical history, mythology, heraldry, biography, bibliography, geography, and numismatics.

DODDRIDGE'S RISE & PROGRESS, IN SPANISH.

A few persons in London have united for the purpose of causing some good books to be translated and printed in the Spanish language, for distribution in South America, Gibralter, and among the Spanish refugees now in England. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, from its elementary, devotion al, and scriptural character, has been first selected, and is in a state of forwardness. Upwards of £30 have been already received in aid of this object.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The North American Review for April, contains rticles on the following subjects: Redwood-Butler's Reminiscences-Insurrection of Tupac Amaru-Modera Astronomy- Letters on the Gospels-Count Pulaski-Code Napoleon-Prof. Everett's Orations .- Also, Critical Notices on Hall's Colombia, Garnett's Lectures on Female Education, Outline of the United States, New Hampshire Historical Society, Cubi's Spanish Grammar, Mr. Wheaton's Address at the opening of the N. York Athenseum, Dr. Ware's Address before the Peace Society, Metcalf's Digest.

ANTIQUITIES

M. Mongez has comp Inscriptions and Belles Lette ulle, correspondent of the In lowing is an extract;-

" Abbeville, 16th Se "There has lately been diaulish tomb, skeletons of with arms, and surrounded with as also been discovered a sa three pieces; a quiver of bands, broken to pieces; the iron, in a triangular form; in in stone, having the form ron axe, similar to that w the 13th plate of Strutt's work gland; socks of iron, who own; sundry objects in bre the body, vases, some wide a ng goblets, such as are seen the dead: the first are eight inche about three. With the bones of the the jaws of animals; the fragme boar, two of a sheep, and the discovery would appear to prove. bent the arms of warriors on be they sacrificed animals at the

There has been recently disc stadt, in Prussia, a church-yard o certain learned men, judging from hich have been four erably from those of the prese from those of the European r. which approaches that of the re assured, no incisive ter lisposed to believe, that the a race of men more anciest the

A bell, which weighs more en discovered at the depth Mount Jura. It is imagined that a has been ingulfed at that place. as been yet met with. The sea

SELECT LITERARY INTELLEG

A French Chronologist reco date of all events from the birth of Co ecedent or subsequent to that point icular reason for so doing is, that he of the creation incapable of being clear or even the chronology of Moses in the Sectuagint version making 5872 v reation to the birth of Christ, while ersion makes 4700, the calculation of & the commentary of Petau 3984. He liken according to this method, someaids, to ass For instance, associating two ever curred, one a certain number of years be other the same number after the birthor Moses lived 1517 years before, and Ludy that event. Joseph in Pgypt, 1798 before Egypt 1798 after Christ.

Giambatista Ratepoldi is publishing at ly, the "Annals of Islamism," in 12 vo rark is designed to contain a record of to be remembered, and of which Arabs h uthors, since the introduction of the cor-The six volumes already published in the year of Christ 1099.

Monsieur Chappe, Senior, Ex-Admir graphic Lines, has recently published ory of the Telegraph, in an 8vo. volume es and 34 plates.

Professor Gesenius is preparing a newe reat Hebrew Dictionary, under the in rus Lingua Hebraica. The edition in this country is but an abstract of

There has recently been published thick volumes, octavo, price 21 shill Biographical Dictionary of Music 5,000 Memoirs and Notices, and a he most eminent living in

New Paper .- The Hon. Samuel R e Associate Justices of the Supre Island, has commenced the pu weekly newspaper-entitled "The Te

Important Invention .- Mr. Ra ays he " has invented a mode of p rimes of every sort, and wars."

Mr. Milbert, who has been see Inited States, has sent to Paris an subjects for the Museum of Nat ected on our continent. Among the fera, of which 45 are alive; 400 of which were wanting in the Mus of reptiles, 200 of fish 500 shells, otanical and mineralogical subjects

The editor of the Nantucket Inc list of about a hundred recently clusters of islands, and reefs, in the No Oceans, which he charts in general use, and which he i nanuesripts of whaling ships, noting the latitudes and longitudes.

It appears by a statement in the Med er, that there are at present in the in-Medical Students

Literary Anecdote .- A curi as reached us, of the times of Henry VII Bishop of London, whose exwhich he was accused at the time books to burning authors, which who had printed a translation of a sealed book for the multitude. all the copies of Tindall's tran them in one common flame. when passing through Antwerp, of residence for the Tindalists. glish merchant there for this bu with the Bishop's intention. glad to hear of the project, for he w ng a more correct edition of his impression still hung on his har to make a new one. He furn chant with all his unsold copies eagerly bought, and had them al Cheapside; which the people no "a burning of the Word of God," the desire of reading that volume, was sought after at any price, Tindalists, who was sent here to sed by the Lord Chancello that he should not suffer if he rouraged and supported his party a immediately accepted Lord Chancellor that the greatest had was from Tonstall, Bishop of bought up half the first impression. to produce a second!

Volcano in New-York.-The Esset publican of March 12, says that on 2 2 o'clock in the morning, a shock own, supposed to be an earthquest learned from the town of Lew roleans. We under have been a volcano. We i mountain there, whose bowe been thrown out to the depth of a hat smoke was seen to issue days afterwards. It is reperied took place there several years ago; we fore, that it is a genuine volcane

CORDER BOSTON

STARVAT

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he request of n Board, Mr. We can any one had there is not c re the influence nd happy .-- T as, and the c Wednesday ever occasion Mr.

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COPDER & TELEGRAPH.

ROSTON, APRIL 9, 1825.

TARVATION OF SLAVERY. which have been recently made in Engethe abolition of slavery in the West Inless known to most of our readers. Peeffect, almost without number, have d to the public authorities; nearly every ny celebrity has advocated the measure; hlets have been published, and extened; and though the government seems agn in general terms, yet nothing effecand the prospect of any thing beent, seems rather to recede. Under ces, many of the most determined enave adopted the principle of abstainof West India products; and this matter of conscience, and as a ing slavery in those islands. "To oduce of slavery, say they, is to ento encourage it, is to share its crimie British public were to discontinue the India Sugar, slavery would cease; therese of it, slavery is upheld." We see asoning is perfectly sound. At any nce chiefly of the determination above onsumption of East India Sugar has six months from 100 bags per day to

gual to the consumption of 1,176,000

a pound each per week. Let it go on,

ars, and we shall shortly see slavery

h Magazine, increasing in this propor-

MONTHLY CONCERT.

of last Monday evening were rendered eresting by the presence of Mr. ELLIS, sionary from the Sandwich islands, fored with the mission at the Society Islands. on this occasion, were confined to the last ands. He described first, the condition of ants when the English missionaries estabslves on their shores in 1797; then the conababitants at the present time; and finally which, under the providence of God, led :c hing change. Our readers will be disappointnot even an abstract of this interesting in our columns; but will see the propriets sion, when informed that, in compliance of the Prudential Committee of the rd, Mr. ELLIs has consented to make a at, in several other of our large towns We can only remark that, the triumph has been glorious in those islands, be-

my one had dared even to hope; and that e is not on this earth a Christian commuhe influence of religion is so visible, powpay .- The audience consisted of at least and the collection amounted to \$141. sday evening a similar meeting was held, sion Mr. ELLIS related the happy effects exertions at the Sandwich Islands.

ISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE. mary Herald for April communicates, a-

he following facts: of Kiruah, Owhylee, contains about and within 30 miles around, there than 20,000 inhabitents, clustered in difes. On the whole island are at least preaching of the gospel is now statedly stations and on four different islands .dren which have been born in the Sandssion, since its establishment five years till living .- The Owhyhean Hymn Book, 60 pages, and containing 47 " Songs to true God," has been completed; and an 2000 copies published. It is the joint pro-Mr. Bingham and Mr. Ellis.

ber of children in the Schools of India. es various Associations, chiefly in England a, is supposed to be not less than 50,000. the Tranquebar Schools supported by the sionary Society, out of 52 scholars 45 are In the Serampore College are seven Brah-

atest date of letters from Mr. Fisk, Oct.20. was at Aleppo in company with Mr. King, e study of Arabic, under the instruction of Shekhs. They expected to spend the win-

of more than 50 Missionary ng to the plan recently adopted by the nced in this number of the Herald. into the Treasury from Feb. 21st to March ive, \$3,447, with the addition of \$100 to ent Fund.

to South Africa .- Mr. WILLIAM ELLIy ordained in Queen-street Chapel, Shefas a missionary to the Malays, and othin and about the Cape of Good Hope. He alto sail for that destination shortly, unronage of the South African Missionary sisted also by the London Missionary So.

EURMAN MISSION.

om a gentleman in Calcutta, received by on, President of the Columbian College, at and communicated in the Baptist Magahere is "every reason to believe that Dr. k. and Mrs. Judson are imprisoned." It ected that these missionaries are stationed Mr. and Mrs. Wade, at Rangoon, and others with the mission, have suffered much from ed "for six days were obliged to live on klad which their servants could obtain." dark for the Burman Mission at present, a tell what will be the result; yet it bewho love the Lord Jesus to remember, with erest, those who suffer for his sake, knowalone deliverance is to be found.

ANADA SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

a Report of the Sunday School Union of supplying Sunday Schools throughout the with religious books, represents the instituterally prosperous, and eminently useful. greatest obstacles to the entire success of is represented to be the want of pious inwho have not only the zeal to influence ce as teachers, but the knowledge to imal blessings treasured up in the volume Another obstacle mentioned, is the ple of the Roman Catholic children, sports and play on the Sabbath. The or up with much ability. Expenditures during the year, 2681. Receipts some-

ber of Auxiliaries to the American Bible comething over FOUR HUNDRED

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

The following is from the New-York Courier of Sunday Morning, April 3, 1825."

We noticed in the Boston Recorder, some remarks concerning this paper. We presume they were dicta-ted with kind feelings, and as such we shall receive them. With feelings as kind, we would ask the editor of that paper if he has not recommended his publicaion as a fit paper to be read on the Sabbath; or to put the question in rather a plainer form, if he has any objection to its being read this day. We ask these ques-tions with sincerity, and hope they will be answered with a corresponding spirit.

We can assure the writer of the above, that our renarks were made with no wish to injure his feelings, or to lower down in the estimation of any mind, the character of a paper which, like his, promises to be ably conducted. But how can we look on in silence, when a practice so absurd as the publication of a political and commercial newspaper on the day which our God has commanded to be kept holy, is transferred from the Old World to the New! It is an inroad upon the morality of our country, which ought to receive o countenance from sober men. We trust it will not.

We are asked "if we have not recommended our publication as a fit paper to be read on the Sabbath?" No, never. And though most of it is of a nature very different from the general contents of the " New-York Courier," yet we are free to say that, in our opinion, the Sabbath is not employed in the best manner, when devoted to its perusal. The injunctions of Scripture are so clear, and at the same time so strict, in regard to a holy observance of the Sabbath, that there is no danger of erring, save on the side of its profanation We know of one book, however, which can be safely recommended for perusal and serious meditation on the Lord's day; and that is, THE BIBLE. .

But after all, we think the circumstances attending he publication of our paper, are somewhat different from those which usher into being the New-York ourier. We do not place our workmen under the necessity of laboring for several hours every Sabbath orning, or else of spending much of the day in sleep o compensate for night labour; we do not send our carriers through the city on Sabbath morning with a package of newspapers; we do not seduce the eyes of our patrons with the charms of novelty and self-inteest on that day; we do not suggest to their minds a housand topics of worldly conversation; we do not set an example before our countrymen, of a newspaer published on the Sabbath!

When we trespass upon what we call good morals in all these respects, we shall still have one excuse to plead; and that is, our paper is of a decidedly religious character. We could quote many instances in which it has been productive of the most desirable changes in the conduct and hearts of men, It has made bad men good; profane men reverent to their Maker; and Sabbath-breakers obedient to the command of Jehovah. Can it be expected that the New-York Courier will produce such effects by circulating political and commercial intelligence on the Lord's day?

Thus much must suffice, at present, for an answer to the inquiry above made. If, however, we have not satisfactorily stated our notions on this subject, we promise to make further explanations hereafter, should be desired. In the mean time, will the New-York Courier reply to a question which we proposed in on former remarks;-how men, who profess to be guided by the precepts of the Bible, can defend the publication of a political newspaper, or any other, on the holy Sabbath!

Attendance on Public Worship .- A Correspon ent of the London Evangelical Magazine estimates the laboring class of people in the British Metropolis, at 600,000 or more; and is quite sure that not one in fifty of them attends public worship on the Sabbath. He thinks the subject requires immediate investigation: and that such measures should be taken to remedy the evil as the case admits .- How is it in Boston? How is it in our other large towns? What is doing to effect a reform, if need be! "Go ye outquickly," said our Saviour, " into the high ways and hedges." and imo the streets and lanes of the city,", and "compel em to come in." [In London there are 18 Sunday newspapers, circulating annually 16,254,534 sheets, and dissipating to a considerable extent the minds of

DUELLING

Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, has published a letter o his constituents, occupying more than seven columns of fine newspaper print, in which he undertakes to vindicate the course he has pursued in reference to the Presidential question .- A political document of so great length will of course not be expected in a paper His remarks on duelling however, coming as they do from the pen of a duellist, we must not mit to quote:-

I issued my card. I ought not to have put in it the st paragraph, because, although it does not necessarily imply the resort to a personal combat, it admits of that construction; nor will I conceal that such a possible issue was within my contemplation. I owe it to the community to say, that whatever heretofore I may ave done, or, by inevitable circumstances, might be forced to do, no man in it holds in deeper abho that pernicious practice. Condemned as it must be by the judgment and philosophy, to say nothing the religion, of every thinking man, it is an affair of feeling about which we cannot, although we should Its true corrective will be found when all shall unite, as all ought to unite, in its unqualified pro-

scription. EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY.

The New-York Episcopal Tract Society has distributed, during the past year, 9542 copies of Tracts, or Devotional Books; which make the whole numbers of such publications distributed by the Society since its establishment, 105,704. They still have on hand 11,251. Permanent fund, \$1289.

DEDICATION.

On the 2nd of February a neat and commodious house for religious worship was dedicated to God, by appropriate opening services, in the town of Tully, N. Y. This is the first house of worship, that has been erected in the town since its settlement, more than 30 years ago. It is situated in a rich and fertile valley, and is a pleasing omen as it respects the surrounding population. Though late in their efforts in honor of God, may his smiles prove their abundant reward. It is designed principally for the use of the Baptist deon the occasion by Elder Alfred Bennet, and the Rev. John Keep, both of Homer. [Com.

INSTALLATION.

Installed in Otisco, Onondago Co. N. Y. on the 9th February, the Rev. RICHARD S. CORNING. Sermon by the Rev. John Keep, of Homer, from Matt. 16th chap, and last clause in the third verse. [Com.

The receipts into the Treasury of the American Dible Society during the month of February, amounted to \$1,960. Issues from the Depository during the same period, 1672 Bibles, and 1334 Testaments; at a value of \$1,914. Rev. Thomas Andros of Berkley has received of

Ladies of his Society Twenty Dollars to constitute him a life member of the Massachusetts Domestic Missionary Society, for which he tenders them his grateful acknowledgements

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT

At a meeting holden in this city on the 2d inst. a Committee, consisting of Harrison Gray Otis, William Sullivan, Charles Tappan, Joseph Coolidge, George Bond, S. V. S. Wilder, and Lewis Tappan, was appointed, to inquire into the practicability of establishing the means of transportation by water, in the direction of the Merrimac and Baker's Rivers, to the Connecticut. The meeting was adjourned to the first Tuesday in June; at which time the citizens of Boston are invited to attend, with the view of taking into consideration the general object of improving the trade of this city by inland communication.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

The sale of store lots, 22 in number, on the south side of the site for the New Market, took place on the 31st March. The whole number of square feet sold, was 33,865. Amount of price, \$403,808; making an average of \$11, 92 per square foot. One lot was sold at the rate of \$21 a square foot. The 26 lots on the north side of the Market, which were sold last October, brought \$303,495. Total of both sales, \$707,303 dollars!

The rage for building is said to have never been so great in the city before. The number of houses and stores erecting, and to be erected this season, is proba-

bly not less than 300 or 400. The Quaker Meeting-House in Congress-street, vold on Saturday last. The first house for the Frie old on Saturday last. in this city, says Bowen's History, was erected in Brattle-street, in 1694. The present one was erected between 1710 and 1717—damaged by the great fire in 1760, and afterwards repaired. The house, since the sale, has been taken down. The land, including the burying ground, will be sold in a few weeks.

STATE ELECTION

The number of votes given in this city for Governor last Monday, was 3116; less thanhalf the number given the preceding year. We apprehend a similar remiss ss will be observable in most of the towns throughout the Commonwealth. Messrs. Winthrop, Gray, Savage, Hall, Beni, Russel, and Austin, were elected

OHIO AFFAIRS.

From a report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, it appears that there yet remains due for lands purchased in the state of Ohio, \$1,000,000 .-From a report made to Congress by the U.S. Bank, it appears that the debt due said Bank in the state of Ohio, last December, amounted to \$2,934,966. Due from citizens of Ohio to the State Banks, about \$1,000,000. Total, \$4,934,965. "An Ohioan" has published a statement in the New-York American, cautioning the stock-merchants and money-lenders in New-York, not to be ensuared by the Ohio Canal Fund Commissioners, who have gone to that city for the purpose of procuring a loan of \$400,0 0 He states hat the present revenue of Ohio is but about \$70, 00, and that it sweeps up annually the whole loose cash of the community. He thinks, moreover, that the Act providing for a Canal, will be revoked at a future session of the Legislature. At all events, he maintains that at least two of these Commissioners are not legal. ly appointed; inasmuch as the Constitution require that no person shall be appointed to any office by the Legislature, while himself a member of that body .-A letter received at this office from that state, alluding to this subject, says, "there is almost a rebellion here." We presume, however, that so strong an expression is applicable only to some small districts, subect to particular excitement.

New-York Hospital .- From the annual report of he Governors of the New-York Hospital, it appears that, "during the last year, there have been 1571 patients admixted, who wish 266 remaining on the 31st o December, 1823, make 1837 who have received the benefits of the Institution, during the year 1824; of this number, 1062 have been cured, 214 relieved, 75 have een discharged at their own request, or that of their friends, and 25 as improper objects, 28 have eloped or been discharged as disorderly, 177 have died, and 256 remained on the 3 ist Dec. 1824.

North Carolina Gold .- Professor Olmstead says. "Masses of pure gold, weighing four, five and six hundred pennyweights have been found, and one mass which weighed, in its crude state, twenty-eight pounds avoirdupois. But these are very rare. The owner of the soil permit it to be worked at various rents; and the Professor adds, "that such is the delusive na ture of the employment, that the average product, even in favorable situations, does no exceed 60 cents a day for each laborer."-A late N.Y. Daily Advertiser con tains the following: A merchant of this city, yesterday exhibited at our office a quantity of gold, about the value of one thousand dollars, which he received from North Carolina, as a remittance: he informs uarticle this year, which has been sold at 95 cents the nennyweight.

A southern paper says, "We understand that a poor man, on whose land in Montgomery one of the so much talked of North Carolina gold mines was discovered, has within a few weeks obtained about a half a ushel of gold, amounting to §20,000; and adds, that this extraordinary good fortune has partially deranged the poor man."

SAVANNAH, MARCH 18 .- The Creek Indians quiet and peaceable.-We feel a pleasure in stating that Governor Troup has received certain information that the excitement lately manifested by the Creek In-dians, in consequence of the late Treaty, has been allayed, and a complete reconciliation effected, by the is of Mr. Henry Lamar, who was despatched exertions of Mr. Henry Lamar, who was despatched by the Governor for that purpose. All was quiet and peaceable when Mr. Lamar left the nation. The re-port of Cheely M'Intosh, the son of Indian Chief Gen. M'Intosh, being stabled by one of the Creeks, is without foundation

MR. MONROE.—It is said that Mr. Monroe's claims on the government amount to \$43,000. It is understood that he is in debt about \$100,000, and that his property, consisting of two estates in Virginia, will not sell for that sum. His debts were contracted many years ago. Since he has been President, his expenses have not exceeded his salary. He is represented, in a speech made in Congress, as a man of "casy generosi-ty." The husbands of his two daughters are not rich.

Northampton Gaz. Lafayette's Servant .- We have it from the most unquestionable source, says the Savannah Republican that the body servant of Gen. Lafayette, during the greater part of the revolutionary war, and who was with him at the battle of York, is now living within a few miles of Savannah. The servant alluded to is black man, named Nelson, and is in the 85th year of his age. We understand that Nelson will be brought in on the arrival of his master in Savannab. We have doubt the meeting between the General and his aged servant, will be a very interesting one.

LAFAYETTE entered Savannah on the 19th ult is needless to add that he was received with the highest demonstrations of joy and admiration.

A Norfolk paper of March 28th says, the United tes ship North Carolina 74, Commodore Redgers got under way from her anchorage in Hampton Roads on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and passed Cape ry Light at half past six, with a cracking breeze from North West. She has on board, besides the Com-modore, two Captains, thirteen Lieutenants, thirtyfive Midshipmen—a Captain and two Lieutenants of Marines—a Surgeon, and four acting Surgeon's Mates. She mounts 94 guns-32 or 44 pounders.

Steam-Boats .- The New York National Advocate states that since last summer, about thirty Boats of different sizes, have been laid on the stocks in the several ship yards of that city.

The editor of the Philadelphia Sentinel, who is one of the Managers of the Alms House, states that the present number of its immates is 1096—and at no time during the season has reached 1300.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday says-there re now fourteen vessels, some of them first class, on the stocks at Kensington.

About half-past 2 o'clock, April 1st, a fire broke out in a block of frame buildings in Walnut-street, beween Water and Cherry-streets, New-York, which entirely destroyed four large tenements, and con rably injured two others.

The Baltimore papers mention, with high commen-dation of her virtues, the death of Mrs. Ellen Moale, of that city. The deceased was the first white child born within the territory now occupied by Baltimore, containing 70,000 souls.

A Philadelphia dealer in British dry goods has recently made considerable purchases of Baltimore importations, they being on an average ten per cent cheaper than the same goods can be obtained either in delphia or New-York!-Baltimore Patriot. The New-York American states that a regular

sitched battle, in which several hundred Irishmen were engaged, took place in that city on Tuesday morning week, to the great annoyance of the more peaceable inhabitants. About a dozen of the ringleaders were ta-ken into custody, and fully committed; but not until one or two constables were seriously injured.

Estwick Evans, Esq. of N. Hampshire, and Mr. Reorge B. English, of Boston, are passengers on board the North Carolina, having gone out purpose of offering their services to the Greeks. A young woman was recently fined \$25 for appear

ing in the streets of New-Orleans in "men's clothing. The ship Caledonia, which arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday week, has a cargo of Teas, Silks and oth-Merchandize, which is said to have cost in Canton 400,000 dollars.

Fire .- The dwelling-house of Dr. Barnabas Smith Venice, Cayug: county N. Y. was destroyed by fire on night of the 19th March. A Miss Spring, and another female were consumed.

The large ware-house occupied by J. Stone, E-q. and Mr. West, was consumed at Brunswick, Me. on Monday night last, together with \$2000 worth of Goods and about \$600 in Bank Notes. \$2500 had ; ew days before been insured on the Goods, at one o he Fire Offices in Boston.

The Grand Jury of Montgomery county, Kentucky, have presented a majority of the Legislature of that state, for violating the Constitution!

We are informed, says the Westfield Register, that ne sickness which has been so prevalent in Blandford the past winter, is not at all abated, but continues to rage the same as it has done since its first appearance.

Lovell's Fight .- The hundreth anniversary of Lovell's battle, is to be celebrated at Fryeburgh, near the pot where the battle was fought, on the 19th of May There are in Louisiana 193 sugar Estates in operation, which made, in the season just passed, 3.,183 hhds. of Sugar. The whole of which, we believe, has

been sold .- It is possible the Louisianians may have import for their own consumption, and to supply some of their western customer A disappointed young woman in Virginia instead of bringing a suit for a breach of promise of mar-riage, sought her fielde lover and punished him with a

The scholars of the New-York deaf and dumb intion a few days since gave a mental exhibition in Assembly Room, before the members of the Legislature. One question asked was, "What is the business of the lobby?" to which one of the smallest scholars replied, "To help the Legislature make banks."

At Kingfield, Maine, a gander was, in January, found ive, after being three weeks and 4 days under a snow drift 4 feet high.

About 25,000 tons of coal, equal to 700,000 bushwill be brought from the mines on the Lehigh to ladelphia, during the ensuing summer.

The estimated expense of a Canal from New-Haven, Conn. to the Massachusetts line at Southwick, a distance of 58 miles, is \$420,000. The Eastport Sentiael of March 26 says, " Burnham, who was committed for the supposed murder of his wife, with four other prisoners, broke goal, at Machi-

s, on Thursday evening last, about 11 o'clock, and ve not vet, as we have heard of, been retaken In the town of Mattepoisett, Mass. in a population f about 500 souls, there have been built since the year 1815, 16 ships, 12 brigs, 6 schooners, and 25 sloops—total 59—amounting to 10,080 tors. There are now on the blocks at the same place, to be finish-

ed this summer, I ship, 6 brigs and I sloop, MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK xtract of a letter from a gentleman at Tuckersville

(Ga.) to Isaac Snow Esq. post-master, in this city, dated March 18, 1825. Sir: I have been requested by Captain White, of the hooner Florida, to state to you that the schooner was persons were lost! The Captain and three passengers together with the crew, were saved in the long boat. The vessel was lost in doubling Florida Cape, and he nd his crew got into St. Mary's on the 9th inst.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. By the arrival of the ship Globe at Philadelphia, ondon papers have been received to Feb. 20th, and

Liverpool to Feb. 22nd. A motion by Mr. Brougham, that the Catholic As-ciation should be heard by council at the bar of

the House of Commons, was negatived, the vote upo taking the question being ayes 89, noes 222-ministeri al majority 133.

Bell's "Life in London" contains a letter dated Par-

s, Feb. 13th, which represents that, in consequence of the acknowledgment of South American Independence England, which the Allied Powers consider equiva nt to a monopoly of South American trade, so far as Europe is concerned, they have determined to divide old Spain and Portugal among themselves;—France taking what is situated north of the Ebro,—Russia the i-lands Majorea, Minorea, and Ivica,—and Austria the remainder. "Three hundred thousand French, Germans and Russians," it is added, "will put the last hand to this plan in the spring which approaches, and the doctrines of the Holy Alliance will reign without mixture from one end of the Continent of Europe to the other. [Improbable.]

Cobbet, the cameleon, has become a Roman Catho lic, and stoutly defends the doctrines of popery.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

The Bramin, at this port, brought Calcutta paper, the 20th of November. Official accounts are pub lished of the subjection to the British arms of the port towns of Tavoy and Mergui, and that the Ma-hoons (Governors,) and a few of the head mea were prisoners of war. The Mahoon of Tavoy was taken in consequence of the treachery of the officer who commanded immediately under him. Mergui was afterwards taken by storm, in which the natives lost about 500 men:—the Rajah remained till the British troops were actually in the town, and then withdrew with about 300 of his followers.

It was reported that a revolution had occurred at Ava, headed by the King's brother in law and the Queen, who caused the King's head to be cut off in his palace—that on the same day, the young prince heir of the empire, stormed the palace with his adherents, and put to death the brother in law and the Queen.

The Hurkura gives an account of a mutiny at Barrackpore in the 26th, 47, and 62d regiments, a considerable part of which arranged in a line and refused to obey the officers, and swearing they would not surren-der. The whole of the troops were then drawn out, and a fire was opened upon the mutineers, who return

ed the fire in an irregular manner and then fled; abo 100 of them were killed, and the remainder were pursued, and many of them taken. Upwards of 100 had been condemned to suffer death.—Mercantile Adv. Thomas e of Mr. Thomas

GREECE. The Nuremburgh Correspondent gives under date of Nuremburg, Feb. 10, accounts from the coast of the Mediterranean, dated Jan. 4, which represent from the silence of the Turkish Government on the subject of rahim Pacha's late operations, that he has sustained onsiderable losses. He, however, had not returned Alexandria, but was with a considerable portion of s fleet in the harbour of Suda, but not in a condition a Day, a, Mr. Joseph to undertake any new expedition against the Greeks. The troops he had landed in Candia were training un-West-kfield, ropean officers, and when reinforced in the spring, he is expected to open the campaign with vig-our. The subject has lately occupied much of the atr. The subject has lately occupied much of the at-ation of the Divan, and the Persian Government, it appears, has been required to explain the views with which it has assembled an army on the Turkish frontier, and to command its retreat.

RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE OF PORTO CA-BELLO

Extract of a letter from our Correspondent, dated Porto Cabello, March 9.

The French men of war, that came here to demand e Spanish brig called Roma Libre, and her officers, as pirates, sailed from this port yesterday for Marti-nique, she not being delivered up. This vessel is by all accounts the Rambler, formerly of Boston, and it is said that she has committed piracies on the American ommerce: time, however, will disclose every thing.

N. B. It is painful for me to announce to you the N. B. It is painful for me to announce to

amented death of the aniable Mrs. Anderson, our Miniser's consort, at Bogota, on the 9th of Jan. Mr. Anderson on will proceed immediately to the United States, and on his way before this. N. Y. D. Adv Pirates captured .- By the arrival of the schr. Cherub,

Thompson, at Baltimore, from Porto Rico, we arn that Capt. Sloat, of the U. S. schr. Grampus, brove ashore, on the south side of the island of Porto Rico, a piratical vessel, and succeeded in capturing the hale of the crew

To Correspondents .- A Review and several potical favors are acknowledged. We are obliged to deer the Report of the Jews Society till next week

TERRIBLE FIRE.

Rarely has this city been visited by so destructive a re as on the night of Thursday last. It commenced ather before 11 o'clock in a cooper's shop situated in Doane Street, and raged with terrible fory till after the dawn of Friday morning, the wind blowing fresh from the north, and all efforts to subdue it proving ineffectual .- From the cooper's shop the flames soon seized on the large four story brick so e adjucent; and thence, in spite of human efforts, speed rapidly to State Street on the North, Broad Street on the East, Kilby on the West, and very nearly to Milk-St. on the South; leaving in all this extent scarcely a building uninjured, and but few not entirely destroyed. The whole number of stores or other valuable buildings consumed is between 40 and 50, and the loss of property we have heard estimated by competent judges to be between one and two millions of dollars!! There was no part of the city, where the heavy business centred so much; and, as usual at this serson of of the year, all the stores were crowded with valuable merchandize, but a moderate portion of which could be saved. The scene was awfully sublime, and even terrific. Few of our citizens probably slept an hour during the night.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Miss Sarah Jones, aged 25, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles H. J.; widow Hannah Breck, 81; Lydia, wife of Mr. Samuel Ridgway, 35; Mrs. Sophia Lynch, 34, widow of Mr. Thomas L.—Mr. David on,81; Mrs. Sarah Aitcherson, 46; Mr Edmund allahan, 80; Mr. Richard Osgood; widow Elizabeth cott, 49: Mr. Charles French, 28; Miss Sarah Sweet

In Barnstable, Hon. John Davis, Judge of the Probate of Wills, for the county of Branstable, 81.—In Fairhaven, Capt. Samuel Hitch, 84.—In Goucester, Mr. Ezekiel Bradstree , 75.—I a Laucaster, Eli Stearns, Esq. 67.—In Athol, Mr. Simeon Fish, 77.—In Framngham, 26th ult. Rebecca, wife of Mr. Ebenezer East 76.— In Charlestown, Mrs. Ann, wife of Mr. John Southwick, 51, after a long and lingering illness which she bore with resignation and Christian fortifude: ah Stetson, 65 .- In Waltham, Mr. John Fisk, 34. —In Lynnfield, Mr. Joseph Aborns, 72.—In Man-chester, Mr. Asa Brown, 35.—In Sa em, Mr. John Bott, 49.—In Beverly, Mr. Joseph Hill, 37.—In Ipswich, Mrs. Mary Brown, widow of Mr. Nehemiah B. 70.—In Marblehead, Hon. Nathaniel Hooper, 54.—In Hamilon, Mrs. Eunice Center, wife & Mr. Ebenezer C. C. of Charlestown, 87.—In Newburypari, Mrs. Nancy Toppan, 60, reliet of Mr. Joshua T.; widow

Anna Sevier, reliet of Capt. Joseph S. 65.
In Portland, widow Hepzibah Baker, 69, formerly
of Salem.—In New Haven, Capt. David Phipps, a patriot of the revolution, 84.—In Chatham, N. Y. Samuel Coleman, Esq. formerly of Nantucket.—In Portland, Mr. Jeremiah Kimball, a native of Bradford. formerly of Nantucke .- In

In Warsaw, N. Y. March 5th, Mrs. Chloe Huwes, wife of Mr. Newton H. in the full exercise of reason

and the joyful triumphs of faith. In Townsend, 30th ult. Mr. John Boutell, 86. At Uni n. Jan. 7. Rev. EPAPHRAS CHAPMAN. ionaries of the United Foreign Mission ne of the mi

Society to the Osage Indians. At Havre de Grace, Mr. Benjamin Gardiner, forperly of Nantucket, 40.

Deaths in New-York week before last, 75, viz. 21 men, 24 women, 17 boys and 13 girls.

In this city last week, 14, viz. Lung Fever, 2.—
Paralytic, 1.—Old Age, 2.—Stillborn, 3—Consump-

ion, 2.—Brain Fever, 1.—Childbed, 1.—City Poor, 2.
The number of deaths in Philadelphia, for the year ending the 31st of December last, amount to 4399. Of this number, 590 died in the almshouse, and 703 were people of color. The total number of births for the same period amount to 5833. Difference between births

SCHOOL IN NEWTON.

THE Subscriber, in the south-west part of Newton, continues a School for the instruction of youth in Reading, Spelling and defining, Writing, Arithmetic and Accounts, English Grammar, Geography, elements of Astronomy and History. A few lads can be re ceived as boarders at the price \$1,75 or \$2 per week according to their age.—Washing included.

Inquirers are referred to Misses Bents, No. 56 Marlorough Street, Boston—Rev. J. Homer or Mr. Wm. lackson, Newton. ELIJAH F. WOODWARD.

Newton, April 1, 1825.

PIERRE AND HIS FAMILY.

THIS interesting book is published by the American Sunday School Union, and a quantity of Lean Sunday School Union, and a quantity of them are for sale at No. 253 Washington-street, where may also be obtained the "Teacher's Offering," a monthly publication printed by the same Society, and is probably one of the best reward books for Sabbath Schools that can be obtained. Price 37 1-2 cents per

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 99 Washington-Street.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has constantly on hand, and for sale, a very ex-Pumps. Boys do.—Also, Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes. All the above articles are made under his own inspection; and for style and quality, are not surpassed by those of any other Store in this city They will be sold on the most favorable terms, whole sale and retail; and every favor gratefully received.

April 9th, 1825.

WM. S. CHADWICK.

certainly a singulathor has alread priety of preac person of Chr

POETRY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. THE AMERICAN HERO. A Sapphie Ode by the Hon. NATHANIEL NILES, Vermont.

This beautiful, pious and patriotic piece, with some slight variations, applies very aptly to the present state of the Greeks.]

Why should vain mortals tremble at the sight of Death and destruction in the field of battle, Where blood and carnage clothe the ground in crimson, Sounding in death groans.

Death will invade us by the means appointed, And we must all bow to the king of terrors; Nor am I anxious, if I am prepared,

What shape he comes in Infinite goodness teaches us submission; Bids us be quiet under all his dealings;

Never repining, but forever praising

God, our Creator. Well may we praise him-all his ways are perfect;

Though a resplendence, infinitely glowing, Dazzles in glory on the sight of mortals, Struck blind by lustre. Good is Jehovah in bestowing sunshine,

Nor less his goodness in the storm and thunder; Mercies and judgments both proceed from kindness, Infinite kindness O then exult, that God forever reigneth;

Clouds, which, around him, hinder our perception, Bind us the stronger to exalt his name, and Shout louder praises!

Then, to the wisdom of my Lord and Master, I will surrender all I have, or wish for: Sweetly as babes sleep, will I give my life up, When called to yield it

Now, Mars, I dare thee, clad in smoky pillars. Bursting from bomb-shells, roaring from the cannon, Rattling in grape-shot like a storm of hail-stones, Torturing aether!

Up the bleak heavens, let the spreading flames rise. Breaking like Ætna, through the smoky columns, Low'ring like Egypt, o'er the falling city, Wantonly burnt down."

While all their hearts quick palpitate for havoc, Let slip your blood-hounds, named the British lions, Dauntless as death stares, nimble as the whirlwind, Dreadful as demons!

Let oceans waft on all your floating castles Fraught with destruction, horrible to nature, Then with your sails filled with a storm of vengeance, Bear down to battle:-

From the dire caverns made by ghostly miners, Let the explosion, dreadful as volcanoes, Heave the broad town with all its wealth and people

Quick to destruction Still shall the banners of the King of heaven Never advance where I'm afraid to follow; While that precedes me, with an open bosom,

Fame and dear freedom lure me on to battle, While a fell despot, grimmer than a death's head, Stings me with serpents, fiercer than Medusa's,

To the encounter Life, for my country and the cause of freedom, Is but a trifle for a worm to part with,

And if preserv'd in so great a contest, Life is redoubled. * Reference is here had to the burning of Charles

town by the British. For the Recorder & Telegraph. On the Death of Lieut. GEORGE COOPER, of the

American Navy.

He died not on the warrior's place of resting-He slept not in the war-torn banneret-There was no flush of pride his high front cresting. When death's damp seal upon his lip was set. But young, and in life's earliest hope, he died-Like a young eagle by the lightning rent In the first soaring of his wing of pride-His bright eye glorious yet, his strength unspent. His morn was full of promise; -like a star Springing in triumph upward, he press'd on "To number with the conquerors:" but the ear And the sad pall went by-and he is gone. Calm be thy sleep, young warrior!-there are tears Shed o'er thy resting place; and memory's bloom, Like ivy, fresher for the lapse of years, Shall hallow with its love thy early tomb.

MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph SABBATH SCHOOL VISITORS.

MESSRS. EDITORS .- A communication in support of Sabbath Schools might properly be considered as an insult to the benevolence and understandings of your intelligent readers, at a time like the present, when their good effects upon society are so evident to all who observe them. It is too late to spend time in proving by arguments the utility of this system which so clearly proved by facts that are every day pasing before us, and by the abundance of Sabbath School Anecdotes with which periodical publications so much

The happy influence which it is designed to exert over the poorer class of society, by rendering them contented and happy in this life, needs no other illusration, when we hear of one scholar "a poor chimney sweeper" cheerfully pursuing his sooty employ-ment, and singing as he climbs with difficulty through the narrow limits of a chimney,

The sorrows of the mind He banished from this place-To make our pleasures less.

The number of those who have already been led by the" Sabbath School to the Bible, by the Bible to Je sus Christ, and by Jesus Christ to Heaven," cannot be this method of communicating religious knowledge will continue to receive the blessing of Heaven, cannot be doubted. But notwitstanding these Sch. As are now regarded with approbation by all, yet I have been glad to see them so often introduced to the notice of your readers; especially some remarks which have been made in favour of improving the present mode of

conducting them in this city. Our system is doubtless an imperfect one; and although it is one thing to discover faults and quite another thing to correct them, yet since nothing will be done until they are pointed out, I will just allude to one, which, if amended, would be of essential benefit to some of our Schools. But as this fault is found neither in the Directors, Superintendents nor Teachers, it is lipped this piece will be observed by another class of your readers,-I mean those well meaning rofitable assistants in our labours, Sabbath Visitors-who are frequently, during the hours of recitation and study, paying their visits much to the inconvenience of the Teachers, and the interruption of Frozy Teacher, when he reflects that the children committed to his charge are immortal, and that he is " watching for their souls as one who must give an account," will feel that three hours in a week

is not too much time to spend, if it is all faithfully employed in imparting to them divine truth, particularly when he knows that this short space, is the only time in which many of them ever receive any kind of religi-ous instruction. He will therefore have the studies planned, and his system arranged in such a manner, that no time will be lost, while a proper portion of it is devoted to the recitations of the children, to the questions that he may ask them, and to his familiar re-

marks. Now if, during any part of this exercise, some friend should happen in, merely to see the School, the Teacher feels under an obligation to show him some marks of attention, at least to point out to him the proficiency of his class, the lessons they are now attending to, &c. This so breaks the course of studies, that though the call may be a short one, the Teacher looses considerable time, before he can again connec

the chain and proceed.

It is painful to complain of any thing, however unhappy its tendency, which has been done from the best of motives. These are the friends of Sabbath Schools, who are hindered by other duties, from engaging as Teachers, but are willing to countenance and encourage the efforts of others. I would respectfully suggest to them, whether this might not be done more e I would respectfully sugfectually by speaking with them at other times, and by spending what leisure time they can command, during the hours of the School, in their closets, supplicating that blessing without which all our efforts to do

good will be unsuccessful. Sometimes indeed, it is well for others, who are engaged in the same labour of love, to witness the method of communicating instruction in different Schools, in order that they may have the benefit of adopting the best plan for their own; and sometimes, when the Visitor is acquainted with particular children, his remarks to them may be useful; but where these or similar reasons do not exist, there is little doubt but visits hinder more than they promote the objects " A word to the wise is sufficient, and I will add no more.

A PRAYER FOR LORD BYRON.

From a work recently published in London, entitled " Thoughts on Private Devotion." By John Sheppard, Esq.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD BYRON .-- PISA.

Frome, Somerset, Nov. 21, 1821. My Lord-More than two years since, a lovely and beloved wife was taken from me, by lingering disease, after a very short union. She possessed unvarying gentleness and fortitude, and a piery so retiring as rare ly to disclose itself in words, but so influential, as to produce uniform benevolence of conduct. In the last hour of life, after a farewell look on a lately born and only infant, for whom she had evinced inexpressi-ble affection, her last whispers were, "Gon's happiness!—Gon's happiness!"—Since the second anniversary of her decease, I have read some papers, which no one had seen during her life, and which contain her most secret thoughts. I am induced to communi-cate to your lordship a passage from these papers, which, there is no doubt, refers to yourself; as I have more than once heard the writer mention your agility

on the rocks at Hastings:"On, my God, I take encouragement from the assurance of Thy word, to pray to Thee in behalf of one for whom I have lately been much interested. May the person to whom I allude (and who is now, we fear, as much distinguished for his neglect of Thee, as for the transcendent talents Thou hast bestowed on him) be awakened to a sense of his own danger, and led to seek that peace of mind in a proper sense of religi-on, which he has found this world's enjoyments unable to procure! Do Thou grant that his future example may be productive of for more extensive benefit than his past conduct and writings have been of evil, and may the Sun of Righteonsness, which, we trust, will portion to the darkness of those clouds which guilt has raised, and soothing in proportion to the keenness of that agony which the ponishment of his vices has in-flicted on him! May the hope that the sincerity of my own efforts for the attainment of holiness, and the approval of my own love to the Great Author of religion, will render this prayer, and every other for the welfare of mankind, more efficacious—cheer me in the path of duty; but let me not forget, that, while re are permitted to animate ourselves to, exertion by very innowent motive, these are but the lesser streams thich may serve to increase the current, but which deprived of the grand fountain of good (a deep convic-tion of inborn sin, and sfirm belief in the efficacy of CHRIST's death for the salvation of those who trus n him, and really seek to serve him,) would soon dry up, and leave us as barren of every virtue as before.

' Hastings, July 31, 1814.' There is nothing, my Lord, in this extract, which, in a literary sense, can at all interest you; but it may, perhaps, appear to you worthy of reflection, how deep and expansive a concern for the happiness of others a Christian faith can awaken in the midst of you'h and prosperity.—Here is nothing poetical and splendid, as in the expostulatory homage of M. Delamantine; but here is the sublime, my Lord; for this intercession was offered, on your account, to the Supreme Source of happiness. It sprang from a faith more confirmed than that of the French poet, and from a charity, which, in combination with faith, showed its power unim-paired amidst the languors and pairs of approaching I will hope that a prayer, which I am sure

It would add nothing, my Lord, to the fame with which your genius has surrounded you, for an unn and obscure individual to express his admiration

I had rather be numbered with those who with and pray, that " wisdom from above," and "peace, and "joy," may enter such a mind.

THE ANSWER. Pisa, Dec. 8, 1821. Sir,—I have received your letter. I need not say, at the extract which it contains has affected me, because it would imply a want of all feeling to have read it with indifference.—Though I am not quite sure that it was intended by the writer for me, yet the date, the place where it was written, with some other cir-cumstances which you mention, render the allusion probable. But, for whomsoever it was meant. I have ad it with all the pleasure that can arise fro melancholy a topic. I say pleasure-because your brief and simple picture of the life and demeanor of the excellent person whom I trust that you will again meet, cannot be contemplated without the admiration due to her virtues, and her pure and unpretending piety. Her last moments were particularly striking, and I do not know that in the course of reading the story of mankind, and still less in my observations upon the existing portion, I ever met with any thing so unostentational beautiful. Indisputably, the firm believers in the Go el have a great advantage over all others,imple reason, that if true, they will have their reward hereafter, and if there be no hereafter, they can be but with the infidel in his eternal sleep, having had the assistance of an exalted hope through life, without absequent disappointment, since (at the worst of them) out of nothing, nothing can arise," not even sorrow But a man's creed does not depend upon himself; who can say, I will believe, -this, -that, or the other? and least of all that which he least can comprehend. I have how ver observed, that those who have begun life extreme faith, have in the end greatly narrowed it, as Chillingworth, Clarke (who ended as an Arian), and some others; while, on the other hand, nothing is more common than for the early sceptic to end in a firm be lief, like Maupertius, and Henry Kirke White. Bu my business is to acknowledge your letter, and not to make a dissertation. I am obliged to you for your good wishes, and more obliged by the extract from the papers of the beloved object whose qualities you have well described in a few words. I can assure that all the fame which ever cheated humanity into higher notions of its own importance, would never weigh in my mind against the pure and pious interest which a virtuous being may be pleased to take in my welfare. In this point of view I would not exchange the prayer of the deceased in my behalf, for the united glery of Homer, Cæsar, and Napoleon, could such be

accumulated upon a living head. Do me the justice to suppose, that "Video meliora proboque," however the 'Deteriora sequer' may have been applied to my con-

I have the honour to be,

Your obliged and obedient servant. BYRON. P. S. I do not know that I am addressing a clergyman; but I presume that you will not be affronted by the mistake (if it is one) on the address of this letter One who has so well explained, and deeply felt, the doctrines of religion, will excuse the error which led me to believe him its minister.

THE CHRISTIANS HOPE.

The following impressive passage is from a sermon, on 2 Pet. ii. 11, delivered by the Rev. Dr. Mason, of New-York, when in London, and communicated by a friend who heard it:

"......But there are men who set up for wise men; they have discovered the imposture, they have found out the cheat; they wish to unshackle you; they would release you from your thraldom. From your thraldom! What, from the thraldom of a hope of the everlasting kingdom? Do you wish to be released from such thraldom? God have mercy on you if you do! Have they aught to give in compromise? Can they tell us what awaits beyond that grave? No; if they think at all, it is darkness, uncertainty, and dread conjecture. The laugh of a fool is a miserable exchange for an eternal lope. Why, cruel philoshopher, would you take away the joy of my heart! Why would you remit me the melancholy thought of no paternal Providence, no Redeeming love! Enjoy your guilt alone; breather out your complaints to the woods, and to the rocks; curse not me with your discoveries, nor kill me with your truths. Oh, comfortless heavens! Oh, melanchoearth! Oh, gloomy world! Oh, wretched nature inhout the prospect of an entrance into the Master kingdom. How loud the winds howl! How loud the waves roar! How cruel the storm! Tossed hither and thither by the tempest, directed by no pilot, but where Lethe flows, where the black river of oblivion rolls! Oh! No, no, no; not upon such terms. Keep your discoveries; we won't give up our hope of "an entrance into the kingdom;" and we will press closer to our hearts the precious volume which reveals it to us. This is the anchor of our souls."

REMARKS OF JOHN NEWTON.

Doctor Taylor, of Norwich said to me, 'Sir, I have ollated every word in the Hebrew Scriptures seven een times, and it is very strange if the doctrine of a onement you hold, should not have been found by me. I am no surprised at this: I once went to light my candle with the extinguisher on it. Now, prejudices from education, learning, &c. often form an extinguish It is not enough that you bring the candle; -- you

must remove the extinguisher. must remove the extinguisher.

I have many books I can't sit down to read, they are indeed good and sound, but like half-pence, there goes a great quantity to a little amount. There are silver books, and a few golden Looks; but I have one beek meanth and the golden Looks; but I have one book worth more than them all, called the Bible, and

hat is a book of bank notes.

If an angel were sent to find the most perfect man. ne would probably not find him composing a body of livinity; but perhaps a cripple in a poor-house, whom the parish wish dead; but humbled before God, with ar lower thoughts of himself than others think of him.

If two angels came down from heaven to execute a divine command, and one was appointed to conduct a empire, and the other to sweep a street in it, they would feel no inclination to choose employments.

I would not give a straw for that assurance which in will not damp. If David had come from his adultery, and had talked of his assurance at that time. ild have despised his speech.

John Newton's Epitaph, written by himself. JOHN NEWTON. CLERK, once in Infinel and Libertine,

a Servant of Slaves in Africa was by the rich mercy of our Lord and Savious JESUS CHRIST, preserved, restored, pardoned, and appointed to preach the Faith he had long labored to destroy.

A DREADFUL WORM.

Who has not heard of the raitlesnake or copperhead? An unexpected sight of either of these reptiles will make even the lords of the creation recoil: but there is a species of worm found in various parts of this tate, which conveys a poison of a nature so deadly, that when compared with it, even the venom of the

rattlesnake is harmless.

To guard our readers against this " foe to the human kind," is the object of the present communication. This worm varies much in size; it is frequently an inch through-but as it is rately seen except when coiled, its length can hardly be conjectured—it is of a dead lead colour and generally lives near a spring or small stream of water, and bites the unfortunate people who are in the habit of going there to drink. The brute crea-

tion it never molests, they avoid it with the same instinct that teaches the animals of Peru to shun the deadly Cov Several of these reptiles have long infested our settlement, to the misery and destruction of many of our citizens. I have therefore had frequent opportunities of being the melancholy spectator of the effects produc-

The symptoms of its bite are terrible-The eyes of the patient become red and firey, his tongue swells to an immoderate size, and obstructs his utterance, and delirium of the most horrid character quickly follows Sometimes in his madness he attempts the If the sufferer has a family, his of his dearest friends. weeping wife and helpless infants are not unfrequ cts of his frantic fury-in a word he exhibits to the life, all the detestable passions that rankle in the som of a savage; and such is the "spell" in which senses are racked, that no sooner is the unhappy patient recovered from his paroxysm of insanity, occ

the sole purpose of being bitten again! I have seen a good old father, his locks as white a snow, his steps slow and trembling, beg in vain for his only son to quit the lurking place of the worm. My heart bled when he turned away, for I knew the fond hope he had cherished, that his son would be to him the "staff of declining years," had supported him

through many a sorrow.
Youths of Missouri, would you know the name of this reptile! It is called the Worm of the still.

[Missouri Paper. Picty, like economy, is "good in a subject-better

in a King. A king was riding alone in disguise, and, seeing a oldier at a public-house door, stopped, and asked the soldier to drink with him; and while they were talking the king swore. The soldier said, Sir, I am sorry to hear a gentleman swear. His majesty took no notice, but soon swore again. The soldier said, Sir, I'll pay part c: the pot if you please, and go; for I so hate swearing, that if you were the king himself, I should tell you of it. Why, should you! said the king. I ild, said the soldier. His majesty said no more and A while after, the king having invited of his Lords to dine with him, the soldier was sent for; and while they were at dinner, was ordered into the room, and to wait awhile. Presently the king uttered The soldier immediately, (but with great modesty,) said, "Should not my lord the king fear oath?" The king looking first at the lords, and then at the soldier, said, "there my lords, there is an honest

"Give me," said an infidel, to a distinguished French Divine, "your principles, and I will be a better man than yourself." "Begia," replied the believer, with being a better man, and you will soon have my inciples." The promise of our gracious Redeemer principles. The promise of our gracious harmonizes with this sentiment: "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be

man, he can respectfully remind me of the great sin of swearing, but you can sit and let me send my soul

to hell by swearing, and not so much as tell me of it.

SLEERING IN CHURCH-AN EXTRACT. "Ministers have taken a great number of methods to rid our assemblies of this odious practice. Some have reasoned—some have spoken louder—some have whispered—some have threatened to name the sleeper, and have actually named him: some have called nre—some have left off preaching—Dr. I oung sat down and wept—Bishop Almyr took out his 1'estament and read Greek.—Each of these awaked their audience for the time. But the destruction of the habit belongs to the sleeper himself; and if neither reason nor retigion can excite him, why he must sleep on till death and judgment awake him."

A labouring man of my acquaintance, who had long scoffed at the idea of future punishment was at length brought to view himself in a dying condition. I dare not say, that death in reality had no terrors for him, but it freezes my blood to think with what awful hardihood he continued profanely to brave, on the very threshold of eternity, the tremendous threatnings of the Almighty, and this, in the full possession of his reason When, towards the last of his disorder, he inquired of a bystander, whether there was any probability of his surviving that paroxism, he was told, that he dying, he replied with nothing but curses, that he was not afraid of death; and in this impious, fiendlike spirit, he continued, to all human appearance, till h reathed his last, and plunged into all the awful realities that awaited him. Thus he died, consistently with his faith, and in a state of mind fully prepared for-what!—for the heaven of the Universalist! X.

The Rev. Richard Cecil observed, "we require the same hand to protect us in apparent safety, as in the most imminent & palpable danger. One of the most wicked imminent & palpable danger. men in my neighborhood was riding near a precipice, and fell over, his horse was killed, but he escaped withou injury; instead of thanking God for his deliverance he refused to acknowledge the hand of God therein deliverance but attributed his escape to chance. The same was afterwards riding on a very smooth road; his horse suddenly tripped and fell, and threw his rider over hi head, and killed him on the spot, while the horse escaped unnurt."

A word to students .- "Rest not for the Lord's sake, and for your own soul's sake, in the bare fruits of your own study; but seek to be taught of God, that you may at once grow in grace and in the knowledge of God.—Beware of curiosities and novelties in religion."—Life of the pions Halyburton.

WHO HAS SAILED OVER \$70,000 MILES!

Capt. Benjamin Worth, sailed from this port in the year 1783, and has continued in various maratime employment till the year 1824, being 41 years; seven only of which he has passed at home. During this period (34 years) he has made the following voyages

One to London, Four to the coast of Guinea. Five to the Brazils and Africa, Eight to the Pacific Ocean, One to the West Indies, One to the Grand Bank,

One to the N. W. coast and Canton; accomplishing which, he has sailed by computation. He has passed Cape Horn, 16 times; 879,960 miles! the Cape of Good Hope twice—circumnavigated the globe twice—visited nearly all the ports on the coasts of Chili and Peru—the N. W. coast of America, New Holland, New Zealand, Canton, and more than forty Islands in the Southern Atlantic and Pacific Oceans obtained fifteen thousand barrels of Spermaceti Oil, and four thousand barrels whale Oil—never having had man killed on board his vessel, nor a bone of one of

This veteran of the sea, who is still vigorous and active, has travelled at the average rate of three miles per hour, night and day, for thirty-four years!—Nan. Inq.

Venerable Society .- Ou the 12th of January twenty seven old inhabitants of Portsmouth, England met at a tavern, whose united ages were two thousand three hundred and sixty one years. The oldest, The oldest, William Treadzel, was 95; the youngest, John Cook,

Horse-Racing .- A bill is now before the Legislalature of New-York, to repeal the Act which prohibits Horse-Racing. We hope, for the honor of that State, that the Act will not be repealed. [Watchman.

mm//2 () am For the Recorder & Telegraph. OBITUARY.

Died at Swanzy, N. H. March 2, 1825, Miss DE-LANA DICKINSON, aged 30. In the death of this amiable and pious young lady, her friends, society and the church of which she was a member, have sustained severe loss.

From her childhood she was amiable, kind and be loved by all her acquaintance. But in her eighteenth year, in the judgment of charity, she became pious, and onfessed her Saviour before men. From this period is she increased in religious knowledge, her views of the glory and excellency of Christ became brighter & brighter; and her life and conversation exhibited a conually growing conformity to the example and spirit Jesus. Her benevolent wishes for the welfare of all mankind were strongly shown. She delighted in hearing of the extension of Christ's kingdom among hearing of the extension of Christ's kingdom among the nations. She laboured and prayed for the prosperity of Zion among the people where she dwelt ook a tender interest in the religious instruction rising generation; and in the face of obstacles, with great patience and fidelity, she devoted herself to the promotion of Sabbath Schools. She exerted her influnce to forward the religious charities of the day. path was that of the just, and it grew brighter daily ntil the end.

In her last sickness, which was short and severe, he expressed, to the writer of this article, her "confidence and joy in the Lord;" that "Christ was pre-cious to her soul;" and that she "looked forward to heaven as the place where she should be made forever free from sin," and "behald the face of her Redeemer in righteousness."

May the young all follow her, so far as she follow-l Christ. Such a course can make them happy and d Christ. useful in life, peaceful in death, and give them everlasting in the kingdom of the Lord."

LONDON BOOKS. WILLIAM C. HALL having sold the remainder of his London Books to MUNROE & FRANcts, 128 Washington-Street, they offer for sale at a very small advance, the following Books, which cannot now be imported without very great additional charges, and at the present prices are very cheap.

Haslitt's Select British poets, 1 v.royal 8vo.calf 86 50 10 Shakespeare, 1 vol. royal 8vo. Russia 9 Locke's Works in 10 15 00 25 Buchan's Domestic Medicine, boards 10 Vanderhoot's Hebrew Bible,

4 Schleusner's Lexicon, New Testament, 1 Do. Do. Old Do. 1 Do. Do. Old Do. 30 Doddridge's Rise and Progress, 88 and 38 cts 15 Sterne's Works, 4 vols. 5 Gil Blas, 3 vols. 2 00 20 Gurney's Dictionary of the Bible.

15 Berthollet on Dying and Coloring, 5 00 Translated from the French by D. Ure, 5 50 25 Elegant 12mo. Bible in calf-gilt, 8 Elegant royal 8vo. Bible, Russia gilt Gurney's 4to Bible for families, calf gilt 25 Dodd's Beauties of Shakspeare 25 Vicar of Wakefield and Rasselas,

Pinnock's Catechisms, each with an elegant frontispiece. 15 Gradus ad Parnassu 4 Paley's Works in neat 18mo, 4 vols 9 Diamond Shakspeare, boards, plates 15 Mackenzie's Works. 3 vols.

4 Buffon's Natural History, 2 vols. 100 plates 3 Rambler, pocket edition 15 Taylor's Drawing Books for Learners,

4 Johnson's Lives of Poets, 3 vols. calf 3 Works of Dr. Stennet, 3 vols

15 Watts on the Mind.

FAIRHAVEN FEMALE SEMINARY HIS Institution was esta Its object is to promote a

study of the several branches of an Elig and to keep in view, the future re-fulness of female youth. In point of location, few places presen tages for an establishment of the

For the better accommodation of Sch modious building has been erected the pre-pleasantly situated in a part of the village a; and presenting many a select re

daxation.

With the first branches of an English will be taught—History, Rhetoric, Logi will be taught—History, Rheforic, phy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Compo-Globes, and the projection of Maps.— tion—History of the Bible, Mason on Watts on the Mind, Edwards on Scholars attending to these several divided into appropriate classes.

Painting in Water and Oil colon

n paper, wood, canvass, silk and velver Term will commence the first Mor uition from 3:00 to \$5 per quarter. per week, including washing.

Particular attention will be paid to the

orals of the youth. Fairhaven, Feb. 25, 1825.

MERRIMACK ACADEM THE summer establishm commence on the first Wedne ch regulations and improvement aggested. The Trustees have in weekly lectures, to be given on ce stated hours, by the Preceptor and this and the neighbouring towns, Natural and Moral Philosophy, As Those who wish to school-keeping, will not only be speci in the regular course of instruction, by tion for this useful and highly honoral

will be the subject of a particular cour The Female Department will prostruction in all the solid branches c n similar institutions, together with Pa

ad the Construction of Maps and Cl Tuition, \$3 a quarter-but free to all of charitable e institutions, and such ees may think peculiarly entitled Board may be had at \$1 25 to \$1 50 ad suitable lodgings provided on applica Apr 2 JEREMIAH SPOFFOR

REV. MR. WHITTELSEY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, HAR ment, having received very flattering es ment, will be continued. The Summer Tem gin on the 10th of May next. The building for the establishment is in a pleasant part the pupils may be boarded in the family.

provision will be made for their health and In the school the various branches are to are usually embraced in a good English ed Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Mitics, and the rudiments of Natural, Moral as Reading, Writing, Arith

lectual Philosophy.

Lessons in Music and French may be given

Mr. Whittelsey's whole attention is deve instruction of the pupils; the best books and approved method of tuition are adepted. whole establishment is arranged with a vie bine all the advantages which respect the moral and intellectual improvement of the such an institution can offe Hartford, March 18, 1825.

CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO. lare of Scripture; Addressed to Christian Asset village near Cambridge. To which are Morning Exercises, By Robert Robinson.

Quarterly meeting of the Direct A Quarterly meeting of the bolden at can Education Society will be holden at of the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday to April next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. On the day previous, the examining Commeet at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LONG SHAWLS New Patter

CLEVELAND & DANE,
No. 43, Marketer
Have received a part of their Spring supply of Their assortment now consists of Merin Long and Square-Black, Searlet, C White—English Cashmere do—White Fres-Searlet, White Amaranth and Black Ray S -Plain and Filled Middles, from the small largest size-various kinds of nd filled. Also, 4 Real Cashmere Shawls. March 19

VALUABLE COUNTRY EST. OR Sale the estate of the late David H situated in the town of Coventry. The quantity of land is more than with a deep strong soil, fit for all the vation, with a good supply of fuel and stituting one of the best estates in The neighbourhood is character, and remarkable for th habitants. There is now on the farm, cattle and sheep, which will be sold. whole will be disposed of at a very low length of time given for the payment the purchase money. Apply to Mai Nathan near the premises, or to David Hale, No 3 Boston

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irregular, the sleep is disturbed, violent coughing, profuse cold swe. hea, and hiccoughs close the scene How does the Elixir Pectorale 90 above complaints?-It determines all and inflamation from the lungs and finally expels then from the tion or otherwise. It facilitates they are the serious or otherwise. It facilitates thus frees the patient from a load which, cannot otherwise, be all from the system. It heals the sleep they are the serious or the s relieves the cough and breathi

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tions or white hard specks appear.

strength, while at the same time - If seasonable application ir, and the directions are strictly for will not be disappointed in his expe 6 50 81 per bottle. For sale by Janaruan P.

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